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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-014  
Monday  
25 January 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-014

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25 January 1993

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### **Somali Factions Meeting Postponed to 1 Feb**

*AB2301192693 Paris AFP in English 1905 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, Jan 23 (AFP)—A meeting of Somalia's warring clans, intended to pave the way for a national reconciliation conference, was postponed Saturday [23 January] following complaints about ceasefire violations.

A delegate said that after the representatives of General Farah Aidid, the most powerful of Somali warlords, failed to appear, the representatives of the other clans and the United Nations decided to postpone the meeting to February 1.

The delegate reported that Aidid's view was that the 14 clans should deal with the outbreaks of fighting since the January 15 ceasefire before holding any meeting to prepare for the national conference on March 15. [passage omitted]

Aidid's representatives here refused to discuss their boycott of the meeting, saying only that if the other factions represent the Somali population, "then why are they reluctant to meet in (the capital) Mogadishu".

Meanwhile in Mogadishu, a high-ranking French official, who requested anonymity, said there was no question of France's withdrawing its 2,300 soldiers from Somalia in the near future.

Speaking days after Australian troops began replacing some of the United States' 25,000 troops in the United Nations humanitarian operation, the official said: "This transition must take place under the best possible conditions."

"One must have a strong force capable of imposing security." [passage omitted]

### **Further on Proceedings of PTA Meeting**

#### **President Moi's Address**

*EA2401205093 Nairobi KNA in English 1500 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[Text] Nairobi, 24 Jan (KNA)—The Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern Africa on Friday [22 January] celebrated the 10th anniversary of the organisation's existence. President Daniel arap Moi's speech at the celebrations, preceded by the 11th meeting of heads of state and government in Lusaka, Zambia, was delivered by Dr Zachary Onyonka, minister for science research and applied technology.

President Moi said: "Mr Chairman, allow me the opportunity to express the gratitude of my delegation to President Chiluba, the government and the people of Zambia for extending to my delegation the traditional Zambian hospitality since [our] arrival. Allow me, your excellency, at this stage, to address you on some aspects that Kenya, and indeed I personally, consider pertinent

and urgent as we consolidate our cooperation and prepare our institution for the task ahead in the second decade and beyond.

"The establishment of PTA was born out of our acknowledgement of the overriding need to foster, accelerate and encourage economic and social development of our countries. We realised then that the promotion of harmonious economic development required effective economic cooperation through a determined policy of self-reliance, particularly in agriculture, to ensure food security in the subregion.

"Our objectives and policy aspirations in the setting up [of] the PTA do not lack parallel at the global level. You are aware of the pace at which other continents, regions and subregions are grouping themselves into trading arrangements, aimed at realising maximum economic and social advantages for their people. Africa, and indeed our subregion, must not be seen to be different to these evolving realities. With the advent of economic integration in most parts of the world and the inevitable protectionism that these will create, Africa and indeed our subregion will find it increasingly difficult to penetrate their markets. We must therefore show stronger commitment by concrete actions aimed at realising the noble ideals contained in the PTA treaty. We must move with speed in not only achieving those objectives we have set for ourselves in the PTA treaty, but also in the inevitable transformation of the PTA into a common market for the benefit [of] our people.

"Mr Chairman, I note with profound satisfaction that the authority has agreed on a mutually acceptable solution to the PTA - SADC [Southern Africa Development Conference] merge. As I have [said] on many occasions before, there is a vital need for us in Africa to move decisively towards the African Economic Community.

"A large range of innovative provisions necessary for the enhancement of market integration for the attainment of economic recovery and suitable growth will have to be introduced. Indeed, the demands of a common market call for greater national commitment for their realisation. I have every confidence that such commitment exists within the region.

"Your Excellency, allow me at this juncture to commend the secretary-general and his staff for the timely submission of a first draft treaty for the establishment of a Common Market for Eastern and Southern African States (COMESA). The draft COMESA treaty requires very careful consideration by our respective countries. My earnest plea to your excellencies is that we carefully examine the proposed treaty, make our comments known to our officials and move at a speed the current global realities dictate. It is my sincere hope that the timetable established for the conclusion of COMESA will be religiously observed, so that our nations and people can begin to enjoy the full benefits of economic integration.

"Your Excellencies, whereas the eventual signing of the treaty will be an important event, its implementation will be a process that will need commitment, determination and strong political will. The world would like us to believe that Africa has neither the determination nor the commitment necessary to realise its objectives. However, if the determination that was demonstrated during the struggle for independence is anything to go by, then I would say that Africa has all the determination and commitment that is needed to achieve whatever she sets to do.

"The subregion integration for Eastern and Southern African states in an African perspective whose main objective is to foster, accelerate and encourage the economic and social development of the member states so as to improve the living standards of our peoples. [sentence as received] This will require promotion of harmonious economic development, whose emphasis is to achieve fuller exploitation and utilisation of our interdependent and complementary resources within the expanded market.

"Your Excellencies, we realise that in any integration there are interests at stake. However the overriding consideration should be the opportunities [that] the integration brings to our people. With the recent changes in South Africa, where apartheid will soon be a matter of history, and the eventual transformation of PTA to a common market, the quest for [a] single regional economic grouping becomes even more appealing.

"One thing we need realise is the fact that there will be attempts to frustrate our efforts to achieve subregional integration. Economic and trade policies will be formulated outside the region whose main objective will be [to] weaken our achievements towards integration. We should approach the process of integration with the same political will and drive that we had when we formed [the] PTA.

"Your excellencies, as we take stock and celebrate our achievements in the last years of existence of [the] PTA, let us re-dedicate ourselves to the realisation of greater economic integration in our region and Africa.

"Your excellencies, I would like, in conclusion, to reaffirm Kenya's total and continued commitment in support of the PTA efforts in transforming the subregion into an eventual economic community. I wish to reiterate the need for peace and stability in the subregion, which are crucial to the realisation of the social and economic aspirations we have set ourselves in the subregion."

### Swazi Prime Minister Speaks

*MB2301060293 Mbabane Swazi Television in English  
1830 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, addressing heads of state currently attending the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] meeting in Zambia, said the establishment of an African economic community was the only way developing countries can survive economic marginalization.

The prime minister said PTA is anxiously awaiting the day when it can fully join hands with the people of South Africa to work for peace, economic growth, and prosperity of the people of the subregion. He said the world over is moving toward regional economic blocs, and further consolidating and strengthening those that already exist. The prime minister said Swaziland was grateful to attend the meeting held in Zambia, not only because it provides an opportunity to meet friends, but because the meeting also discussed total integration of PTA's economies, and the promotion of trade among member states.

The prime minister also mentioned that the PTA region is currently undergoing momentous socio-political changes of one form or the other, with growing desire for peace and democratic government. He congratulated President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya for overwhelmingly winning the recent Kenyan elections.

He told the heads of state that Swaziland followed with keen interest the election process in Angola aimed at forming a government of national unity and ending the years of bitter rivalry between the government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], but UNITA refused to accept the verdict of the Angolan people to put aside their differences and engage their energies in the effort of nation building, and building their economy for the benefit of the Angolan people.

On the Republic of South Africa the prime minister expressed Swaziland's support for the people of South Africa in their quest to find a democratic constitutional dispensation that is acceptable, and that recognizes their birthright to form and participate in a government of their choice. He expressed his hope and prayer that all South Africans will realize the urgent need for resumption of the peace negotiations that were initiated under Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

**Chad**

**CSNPD Conference Delegate Denies Attack on Gore**

*AB2401205593 Ndjamea Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] Another subject of discussion at the Sovereign National Conference [CNS] this morning was the attack on Gore town by fighters of the National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy [CSNPD] of Lieutenant Moise Kete. The news was published by the government in a press communique yesterday.

The communique further stated that Mr. Kete and his soldiers withdrew from Gore on the night of 21 January. They then reportedly returned to attack this town yesterday at 1400.

According to the CSNPD vice chairman, who is currently attending the CNS deliberations, this piece of information is senseless. Here is what Laokin Barde Frisson said.

[Begin recording] [Frisson] I am referring to this morning's government communique; we are here to give a formal denial. The entire issue has been mounted in order to (?sabotage) the CNS. For further explanations and clarification, you have the chief of general staff of the Democratic Armed Forces, Captain (Mahamayi), the tactical coordinator of the movement who is ready to give you these clarifications.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you confirm or invalidate the information which claims that soldiers of CSNPD withdrew to the Central Africa Republic?

[Frisson] We formally deny this because it is quite surprising for the CSNPD to be present here at the conference and have discussions with its counterparts and, at the same time, engage in hostilities at its base. With its presence there for over one month now, the CSNPD has already been exposed to a lot of provocations, and we have refused to answer them. I doubt that after coming here, we would do such a thing.

[Reporter] Yes, the question remains. We would like to know whether, yes or no, CSNPD men effectively withdrew to Central Africa Republic?

[Frisson] I do not think our men withdrew. But we gave them instructions there, that in our absence, if government forces provoke our men, they should refuse to hit back and withdraw quietly without answering back to the shots from the government forces.

[Reporter] Can we know why Mr. Kete did not personally attend the CNS?

[Frisson] This is on health grounds.

[Reporter] Is he sick...?

[Frisson, interrupting] Yes, he is sick.

[Reporter] Where is he currently receiving treatment?

[Frisson] We left him there on a drip before leaving for the conference.

[Reporter] Do you think that he could be better taken care of here in our health centers rather than in (Kourmaki)?

[Frisson] No, he is not in (Kourmaki). We are in central Gore, in Gore town. We live there like our comrades of the government forces.

[Reporter] Can we expect him to come by the end of the conference, as soon as he recovers?

[Frisson] Yes, yes, it is anticipated that he will come and join us here at the national conference, either in the middle or the end of the conference. [end recording]

According to the minister of national defense, this denial by the CSNPD vice chairman is not satisfactory, and he first gives his source of information.

[Begin recording] [Laina] As the defense minister, my source of information is the only source of information that I know of, and this is the Army Headquarter's source.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, the CSNPD vice chairman flatly denies this information and describes them as allegations hatched by members of groups that seek to tarnish the image of the CSNPD, which is taking part in the CNS deliberations, by the way. He does not admit this, he flatly denies this. What do you say to this?

[Laina] It is so easy to make a denial. In any case we have reliable information which states that CSNPD fighters on 19 January attacked a convoy of the Chadian National Army. There were no casualties. We have the message and you can verify this. On what happened yesterday, we received a message at 1600 reporting on the situation. According to this message, some CSNPD soldiers in Gore were pulling out of there and they left a small [word indistinct], which should serve as entertainment. They attacked the town by (?shooting), but there were no victims. In any case we have taken measures. The chief of general staff went to the town for an on-the-spot assessment. [end recording]

For the prime minister, in the next few days we will get better fixed about those responsible for this. Here is Joseph Yodoyman:

[Begin Yodoyman recording] The government gave its account of the facts, the CSNPD has given its version. And as I talk to you, the chief of general staff has been sent to the scene and he is expected to return this afternoon. And I think we will have further clarifications by then. What is certain is that the incidents have taken place. But I think the [words indistinct] is an important factor for us. We negotiated with an organization and this organization [words indistinct] and despite these incidents, they are present at this conference room. I



think [words indistinct] we will get this afternoon on the return of the general chief of staff this afternoon. But no matter which side involved in the incident [words indistinct]. I think this is what is important. There is no need to search [words indistinct]. [end recording]

## Congo

### Dacosta Accused of Creating Parallel Government

AB2501122393 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 24 Jan 93

[Text] In Congo, Prime Minister Antoine Dacosta has found himself in trouble very quickly. The Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party [PCT-URD] coalition, which is not indifferent to the prime minister, has accused him of setting up a parallel government. Correspondent Lucien Mpoungui reports.

[Begin Mpoungui recording] The term, parallel government, is what the opposition parties' coalition used in describing the appointment to the presidency of the Republic of officials with the rank of minister, who were former Cabinet members in former premier Stephane Bongho-Nouara's government. The most recent appointment is that of the former minister of energy and hydraulic resources, Jean Itadi, as President Lissouba's special adviser.

What the members of this seven-party coalition find strange is that the former ministers have maintained advantages such as salaries, housing, and cars that go with their former positions, while the majority of Dacosta's Cabinet ministers lack everything and cannot function properly.

Moreover, the coalition of Congolese opposition parties denounces the substantial sums of money that leave the public Treasury, which, according to the PCT and its allied groups, are intended for funding political parties, while civil servants have been left unpaid for several months. (?Angered), the coalition of opposition parties accused certain political parties of beginning a campaign for the early parliamentary elections even though a date has not yet been set. [end recording]

### New Media Directors Appointed; UPADS Condemns Measure

AB2201101093 Paris AFP in French 1113 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Jan (AFP)—Congolese Communications Minister Mamadou Camara Dekamo has appointed two reporters, who are close to the opposition, as directors of the official radio and television, well-informed sources disclosed here today. They are Georges Ondongo and Patrick Benjamin Eboki, both of whom are close to the opposition coalition formed by the Congolese Labor Party (former single ruling party), and the Union for Democratic Renewal (comprising seven political groups).

The two reporters will take over from two of their colleagues, Antoine Gangoye, of the radio, and Mousavou Bouassi, of the television, who are close to the Pan-African Union for Social Democracy [UPADS], President Pascal Lissouba's party.

In an interview granted recently to an AFP correspondent, Congolese Prime Minister Claude Antoine Dacosta said that the members of the present government were not allowed to appoint people to civilian and military posts until the new government has been formed after the early legislative elections, slated to be held soon.

UPADS condemned these appointments in a radio communiqué, adding that the appointments would create "discord and contradict the measure" announced by the prime minister.

## Equatorial Guinea

### Opposition Meets Mbasogo on Dialogue Resumption

AB2501105693 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 23 Jan 93

[Summary From Poor Reception] "President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, in his capacity as the judge and mediator in the democratic process, has received representatives of six opposition political parties in connection with the suspension of the dialogue initiated by the government with the opposition. This initiative could not advance as a result of the attitude of these political parties which did not attend the meetings jointly scheduled by both sides. Now, this same opposition, which interrupted the dialogue, has called on the president, in his capacity as the judge and mediator in the democratic process, to urge the government to resume this dialogue with them."

At their meeting with the head of state, the political parties' representatives presented to the president a nine-point proposal they deemed essential for the success of the democratic process. "The points are:

- "1. The release of all (?13) political detainees and the intervention of the (?UN High Commission for Refugees) for the resettlement of [words indistinct].
- "2. The unconditional legalization of all political parties.
- "3. Free movement of people and abolition of (?torture).
- "4. Free access to the social communication media.
- "5. [Passage indistinct]
- "6. The organization of an electoral census by a [word indistinct] institution in conjunction with international observers.
- "7. The drawing up of an electoral timetable and other related programs by government and the opposition.
- "8. Recognition of and respect for equal rights for all political parties.
- "9. Financial assistance to the political parties by the government."

Responding, President Mbasogo reiterated his commitment to a democratic regime in Equatorial Guinea, and assured the political parties that their security is guaranteed. He added that he will take the necessary steps to make intercommunication and permanent dialogue—two essential elements for a democratic law-abiding state—prevail as soon as possible between the government and the opposition.

### Rwanda

#### MRND Continues To Reject Arusha Agreement

AB2301071593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] The Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] party continues to reject the Arusha agreement and even believes that the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Boniface Ngulinzira, should never return to Arusha to negotiate with the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. This was (?notably) what Mr. Mathieu Ndirumapfse, the MRND national secretary, said during a news conference this morning.

In his view, even the government delegation to the negotiations should be modified and the date for the resumption of the Arusha talks postponed. The fourth round of talks with the RPF should discuss the reintegration of troops [words indistinct] into the Rwandan Armed Forces, and the return of refugees should in principle start on 25 January.

The MRND condemns certain provisions of the protocol agreement signed in Arusha on 9 January 1993. The problem lies in the power-sharing which, according to the MRND National Secretary Mathieu Ndirumapfse, favors the Democratic Forces of Change—namely the Social Democratic Party, Liberal Party, and Republican Democratic Party parties plus the RPF—to the disadvantage of the Alliance for the Reinforcement of Democracy, whose strongest members are the MRND and the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic [CDR].

Unless this situation was modified, Mathieu Ndirumapfse stressed during the news conference, the MRND would not take part in the broad-based transitional government and the demonstrations—organized by the MRND and the CDR since the beginning of the week—would continue, until the shortcomings of the Arusha agreement were rectified.

In the late afternoon, the Democratic Forces of Change held a news conference too, in reply to the MRND. We will give a report on this by the Democratic Forces of Change news conference at 2130.

#### Foreign Minister Comments

EA2301181593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Excerpts] The Arusha negotiations are dealing with ways to end the war, based on a negotiated settlement and not on the

Rwandan Government's internal problems. Only the head of state and one Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] representative can decide whether to amend the already-signed agreements. These were the words of Foreign Minister Boniface Ngulinzira, who has just spent two days explaining the latest Arusha agreement to deputies meeting in an ordinary session of the National Development Council. Here is report by Jean-Baptiste Mbonihitsa:

The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, appeared on 21 January before the deputies at the headquarters of the National Development Council. Minister Ngulinzira briefed the deputies, article by article, on the content of the protocol peace agreement signed on 9 January in Arusha, Tanzania, between the Rwandan Government and the RPF-rebels [inkotanyi]. The agreement was on power-sharing within the broad-based transitional government and the formation of the future transitional national assembly. [passage omitted]

Regarding the deputies' concern over a possible further increase of disorder in the country—disorder described as originating from the contents of the Arusha agreements—Minister Ngulinzira stressed that the Arusha peace talks dealt mainly with the RPF problem—the RPF which had started the war—and the government's mission was to put an end to the war.

Minister Ngulinzira, believes the issue related to the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic [CDR] cannot be dealt with in Arusha, as it is an internal problem and therefore the Rwandan government's business. The deputies made it known to the minister of foreign affairs that since this party had shown its strength at national level and as long as it could show it, there was no reason for its [word indistinct]. The deputies were shocked by the fact that the Christian Democratic Party had been allocated four seats within the transitional parliament, while the CDR had only been given one. [passage omitted]

The deputies also asked why almost all the RPF's proposals had been approved. Minister Ngulinzira replied that this was in order to put an end to the war. [passage omitted]

Regarding the duration of the transitional period, Minister Ngulinzira said this question would be debated during the next round of negotiations, the minister however said that the government's position was [words indistinct] shortened. Minister Ngulinzira reminded the deputies that the RPF had time at its disposal, and that it had proposed four years for the duration of the transition. [passage omitted]

Another important and widely debated question was on whether or not amendments could be made to the already-signed agreements. Minister Ngulinzira answered that only the head of state on one hand and a representative of the RPF on the other could decide on the amendments. [passage omitted]



**Demonstrations Leave 6 Dead, 48 Injured***EA2201155793 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 100 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The situation in Rwanda remains very tense. The 20 January demonstrations left a total of six deaths and 48 wounded as clashes broke out between the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development—President Habyarimana's party—and the opposition. [passage omitted]

**Zaire****HCR Gives Tshisekedi Until 27 Jan To Form Government***AB2301105093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0720 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] There is still no solution to the Zairean crisis. After yesterday's meeting at the High Council of the Republic [HCR], the legislative organ of the transitional period, on the formation of a new government, Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi asked the HCR to give him time to present his new team. Considering the complex nature of consultations, the HCR has given Tshisekedi until 27 January to present his list.

**Armed Forces Deny Aiding Angolan Rebels***EA2301191893 Mbuji-Mayi Voix du Zaire in French 1630 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] Around 11 Zairian nationals reportedly died in Angola during the cleansing operation carried out by Angolans against Zairians. It is reported that this is due to the Zairian Armed Forces' support for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rebels.

The news was denied by the Zairian Armed Forces, however. We do not know what solution the government can find to the dangerous situation in which our compatriots find themselves.

**Mobutu Signs Decrees Reducing Prison Sentences***AB2401210893 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[From the "African news"]

[Text] President Mobutu of Zaire is reported to have ordered a reduction in prison terms for some prisoners. Zairian television said the president had signed a decree

affecting prisoners sentenced before the end of last year. Those serving three-year terms or less are being given a complete remission and longer term prisoners will have their term shortened. Death sentences are being commuted to life imprisonment with hard labor except for those found guilty of murder, embezzlement, armed robbery, or plotting against state security.

**Sacred Union To Observe Truce; UDPS Chairman Comments***AB2401155093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Text] In Zaire, the Sacred Union, which initiated the destabilization campaign against Mobutu's regime, has decided to observe a truce. This is to enable the High Council of the Republic, the transitional legislative organ, which is meeting today, to find a solution to the crisis which is paralyzing the country.

According to Christin Kabasele Shemanga, chairman of the Union for Democracy and Progress [UDPS] who is in Paris, this truce should not be interpreted as weakness on the movement's part. The main concern is not to create an impasse or to obstruct Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba's action program. On the line to Paris this morning, Guy-Bertrand Mapangou contacted Christin Kabasele Shemanga:

[Begin Shemanga recording] This truce does not imply that the movement is weakening, because the Sacred Union has always been open to all negotiations aimed at strengthening our country's current democratization process. The current problem is allowing Mr. Tshisekedi's government to freely manage the country's affairs.

On the other hand, the third transitional institution, the presidency of the Republic, should act as a figurehead. So, any moment we arrive at this solution, the Sacred Union will be ready to stop any combat strategy it had earlier adopted.

Concerning the present situation, you must not lose sight of the fact that contacts are being made and that the High Council meeting today will examine the possibility of the prime minister enlarging the government. [end recording]

## **Ethiopia**

### **Eritrean, Ethiopian Officials Discuss Afar Region**

*EA2401134593 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] Mr. Muhammad Sharifo, secretary of foreign affairs of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, met on 23 January and held talks in his office with Mr. Habib Ali Mireh, chairman of the administrative council of Region Two [the Afar region] of Ethiopia. After noting that the Afar people residing in Ethiopia were among those who had been oppressed, Mr. Muhammad Sharifo said that the Eritrean Provisional Government was pleased that the Ethiopian Transitional Government had respected their rights based on the Transitional Government's charter.

Mr. Muhammad Sharifo said the Provisional Government of Eritrea was ready to strengthen the long-standing relationship between the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] and the Afar Liberation Front [ALF] and to continue to cooperate with the Afar regional council in accordance with the Ethiopian Transitional Charter.

Mr. Habib Ali Mireh, for his part, said the ALF and the Afar regional council would cooperate with the Eritrean Provisional Government based on the long-standing relationship. He went on to say that remnants of the dergue regime and those of similar minds wanted to create confusion on the position and rights of the ALF and the Afar regional council, and said that the ALF and the Afar regional council only represented the Afars residing in Ethiopia. He affirmed that they would respect the borders between Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Djibouti.

Mr. Habib Ali Mireh arrived in Asmera on 22 January. During his stay in Asmera he will hold talks with various officials of the Provisional Government of Eritrea.

### **PRC To Recognize Eritrea After Declaration**

*EA2201201793 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1520 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Text] The People's Republic of China has said that it will establish official diplomatic relations with Eritrea, when Eritrea officially declares its independence. This was noted by Mr. Song Guoqing, the head of African affairs in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During his discussions with Mr. Muhammad Sherifo, secretary of foreign affairs of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, Mr. Song Guoqing said China was pleased with the peace and stability which prevailed in Eritrea after 30 years of war. He noted that China would cooperate with Eritrea in economic, social, and other areas.

Mr. Muhammad Sherifo for his part affirmed that the Eritrean people and government want to strengthen relations with China. The Chinese delegation will stay in

Asmera until 24 January and will meet and hold discussions with various officials of the Provisional Government of Eritrea.

### **Meles Congratulates Clinton on Inauguration**

*EA2201193793 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Text] President Meles Zenawi has congratulated William Jefferson Clinton on his election and inauguration as the 42nd president of the United States of America.

In a message to Mr. Clinton on behalf of the Ethiopian people and on his own behalf, President Meles wished the American president success in discharging his high responsibilities. He said it was his most sincere hope that President Clinton's vision for American people will be fully realized. President Meles added that relations between the two countries, which he said have witnessed a surge of constructive engagements since the outset [as heard] of the oppressive and warmongering regime in Ethiopia, will be further strengthened so as to give greater impetus to cooperative efforts to expedite the reconstruction and recovery program in Ethiopia, and to promote peace in this region of Africa and the world.

President Meles wished Mr. Clinton, his family and the friendly people of America happiness, peace, and prosperity.

### **EHRC Head Meets Press, Outlines Rights Violations**

*EA2201152393 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] The chairman of the Ethiopian Human Rights Council [EHRC] has complained that the transitional government's pledge to respect human rights in Ethiopia and the actual situation are contradictory. This sentiment was expressed by Professor Mesfin Wolde Mariam today in a press statement to local and foreign reporters and diplomats. He cited various incidents observed from 8 June to December 1992 which, he claimed, were human rights violations. He went on to explain that among the human rights violations committed in the past seven months were interference with the judiciary, failure to comply with court rulings, illegal detention, killing people without trial, and others.

He expressed concern over the ruling of the prime minister's office against the Justice Ministry, whose courts had ordered the return of private property which had been nationalized by the Dergue to the rightful owners, especially the ruling restricting court orders for the return of special government depots, hotels, and the like. He noted that this was interference with the judiciary. He said the failure to implement court orders to release some prisoners whose cases had been properly heard by the courts of law and who had been released on bail and with surety by giving pretexts through some of

the arms of the government departments was a clear violation of the rights of the courts.

The ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY report on Prof. Mesfin's statement on the recent demonstration by Addis Ababa University is followed up by Voice of Ethiopia's reporter, Kefyalew Azeze.

[Begin recording] Though there was some opposition to some reporters entering the news conference at the beginning, the professor's statement, which ended abruptly without any forum for questions, gravely complained about the university issue [the 4 January student demonstration].

The EHRC chairman's report outlining the complaints started with a question: If the students were armed and were trying to use force to express their opposition, if it is stated that it is their right to express their views and opposition, where does the fault lie? The EHRC chairman's report, which pointed out government weaknesses and freely attacked the Ethiopian People's Democratic Front, summed up the government's action against the Addis Ababa University demonstrators as regrettable. The report did not state figures and names of those affected.

Some observers cited Decree No. 3/1983 on this issue, which states that anybody wishing to stage a demonstration should inform the government and respect some rules and regulations. They concluded that the EHRC report is lopsided in this respect. [end recording]

#### **Region Assumes Right To Handle Own Affairs**

EA2401173093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Somali to Neighboring Countries 1200 GMT 24 Jan 93

[Text] The Executive Committee and the Council of Region V [Somali region of Ethiopia] on 23 January took over the administration and political affairs of the region. The ceremony was attended by Tamirat Layne, the Ethiopian prime minister, senior government officials, diplomats, and representatives from various countries and international organizations.

The president and members of the Region V Council have promised that they will implement the country's charter and all rules and regulations.

An 18-member executive committee has been elected which includes a president, a vice president, and a secretary. The president of the council is Abdullahi Muhammad Sa'di; vice president, Siad Badri; and secretary, Mahdi Ahmad Warsameh. The president and his vice president are members of the Ogaden National Liberation Front, while the secretary is a member of the Dal organization.

Speaking at the ceremony, Abdullahi Muhammad Sa'di, the president of Region V, said he was ready to perform the heavy responsibilities entrusted to him. He said he and the executive committee members would make great

efforts to ensure that the Somali nationalities of Ethiopia enjoyed democratic and political rights as enshrined in the National Charter.

He appealed to the Somali people of Ethiopia to unite with a view to attaining general progress in Region V, which, he said, successive regimes had ignored in the past. The president of Region V thanked President Meles Zenawi for the effort he had made to find a just solution to the political problems in Somalia.

Abdullahi Muhammad Sa'di urged the warring groups in Somalia to work together to end the civil war in Somalia.

On his part, Tamirat Layne congratulated the new Somali nationalities council on behalf of the transitional government. The prime minister said there were some antidemocracy groups and elements who were bent on spreading hostile propaganda, for example saying that the Somali community of Ethiopia could not administer itself. The premier told the new council to demonstrate to those fabricating false propaganda that Somalis could run their own affairs.

#### **Kenya**

##### **Moi Names Assistant Minister, Parliament Member**

EA2201215493 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] Separately, President Moi today appointed William Komen assistant minister for labor and manpower development. Komen was recently elected member of parliament [MP] for Rongai on a Kenya African National Union ticket. President Moi also nominated George Mutua Ndoto MP [member of parliament] of the National Assembly. Ndoto lost his Kitui Central parliamentary seat to Charity Mwendwa of the Democratic Party during the last general elections.

##### **ICRC President Comments on Refugee Repatriation**

EA2301181993 Nairobi KNA in English 1300 GMT 23 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 23 Jan (KNA)—The International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] President Dr. Cornelio Sommaruga said today that his organization would "not want to be directly involved" in the recent government order for the repatriation of refugees from Kenya.

Speaking at the Kenya Red Cross headquarters in Nairobi where he made a one day stop-over en route to Somalia, Dr. Sommaruga said that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) was better placed to handle the matter.

He however said that refugees should be repatriated to their countries of origin only if the situation allows them, and their life was not threatened. He said that in Somalia



today, there were some places which would not be habitable for the returning refugees due to insecurity. [passage omitted]

The ICRC president asked African governments to let his organisation decide on areas to assist. "We want to be left independent and to make impartial decisions (?according) to our priorities. We do not want to discriminate," he said.

He asked the press to help the organisation carry out its activities in areas that were volatile and in which some of the ICRC personnel have died. [passage omitted]

### **Minister Denies Starvation Along Border With Uganda**

*EA2401102493 Nairobi KNA in English 1000 GMT  
23 Jan 93*

[Text] Nairobi, 23 Jan (KNA)—The minister for labour and manpower development, Mr. Philip Masinde, has refuted a story appearing in today's edition of the DAILY NATION attributed to four lawyers, that the continued closure of the Kenya-Uganda border is causing starvation in Busia district.

Speaking on telephone to KNA from his Nairobi residence, the minister said the four lawyers do not seem to know their own district. He added there is no way Busia people could starve when the government stores in Malaba [in Busia District] had a lot of food. "If there is anyone who is suffering it's the Ugandans, because they get all their foodstuffs from Busia", he said.

He said Busia has one of the best soils in the country and with the advent of the rains, the people were busy planting and can never suffer starvation. The story in the daily quoted the four lawyers Messrs G. B. K. Akhaabi, N.W. Raballa, Milton Asike Makhadia, and Mr. D.N. Mukhuulo, as saying that as a result of the closure of the border the people in the district could not obtain food supplies from Uganda.

The minister who is the Nambale [Western Province] member of Parliament said apart from two of the lawyers Messrs Akhaabi and Raballa who went home during the elections campaigns, the others have never been home and do not know what is happening there.

Mr. Masinde said his home is one of the last on the border and he travelled quite a bit on the border, adding that "I can confirm that people are not starving".

He called on the lawyers to stop embarrassing the Busia people and should instead help the government curb the "magendo" [illicit trade] business at the border. He said those complaining are probably magendo dealers, fronted by the lawyers.

### **Chesoni Denies Debt Write-Off Allegations**

*EA2201215093 Nairobi KNA in English 1815 GMT  
22 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Electoral Commission of Kenya, Justice Zaccheus Chesoni, has said the government never influenced or wrote off debts allegedly owed by him.

The Electoral Commission chairman, in a statement responding to critical allegations in a "Confidential File" which were published in two British daily newspapers and in the local daily NATION, said the report carried substantial inaccuracies, and the claim that the government ordered the Kenya Commercial Finance Company to write off debts amounting to kshs [Kenyan shillings] 30 million was false.

In a detailed press release, Justice Chesoni said the attacks on his integrity had the sole motive of influencing the international opinion on the election process which the international observer teams agreed did reflect the democratic will of the people of Kenya. [passage omitted]

Mr. Chesoni explained the alleged debts came out of a guarantee he gave for the debts of Tawai limited. [passage omitted]

Mr. Chesoni pointed out in a statement that process on the settlements of the debts were worked out five months before the appointment as chairman of the Electoral Commission and as such "could therefore hardly raise serious doubts, if any about my impartiality."

### **Editorial Encourages Continued American Leadership**

*EA2401153593 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English  
22 Jan 93 p 8*

[Editorial entitled: "Challenges Facing New U.S. President"]

[Text] President Bill Clinton began his term of office committed to making the economic and social problems of the United States his primary concern. It is this commitment which swept him to victory over George Bush, a man whose forte has always been foreign affairs and who departed still asserting America's position as the most powerful nation in the world.

But even as President Clinton sat down in the Oval Office for the first time on Wednesday [20 January], it was foreign issues which loomed large on the horizon—at least in the eyes of the international community—seeking urgent solutions.

Since empire-building began millenniums ago, no nation can claim greatness unless its influence—if not might—is felt inside and outside its sphere of influence. While the United States might not necessarily seek an empire in the old sense, its power cannot allow it to be insular.

An insular attitude towards the rest of the world by such a big power is made even more untenable by the fact that modern technology has made the world a "global village" where everyone minds everyone else's business. Inter-dependence, for good or for ill, is a reality of the world today and examples abound to illustrate it.

For Clinton to be an effective president and given the American political system, he will have to give domestic issues high priority and honour the most pressing of his campaign pledges. At the same time, however, he will have to rise to the challenges of the world and the demands these make on America. Even Americans themselves will not permit him to neglect this role.

Fortunately the 42nd President of the United States is well aware of this responsibility and spelt it out in his inaugural address.

President Clinton stated: "When our vital interests are challenged, or the will and conscience of the international community is defied, we will act—with peaceful diplomacy when possible, with force when necessary. The brave Americans serving our nation today in the Persian Gulf, in Somalia and wherever else they stand, are testament to our resolve."

The challenges are indeed there and potent with danger. For Americans, the continued defiance of United Nations resolutions by President Saddam Husayn of Iraq is the most emotive. It threatens to plunge the world into a new conflict following the Gulf War two years ago. Prior to inauguration, president Clinton had already affirmed his support for the Bush Administration's policies in the Gulf and made it clear to Saddam Husayn there would be no weakening in the resolve of the new government in enforcing U.N. resolutions and countering Baghdad's aggression against his own people or towards its neighbours. Another issue demanding immediate attention from President Clinton is the fighting in the former Yugoslavia, especially Serbian aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina. The international initiatives taken to try and bring this horrifying conflict to an end call for a strengthening of America's role, not a weakening in resolve.

Yet another pressing issue is the fate of the Palestinians deported by Israel and now stranded in no-man's-land on the Lebanese border.

Observers, especially those in the Arab world, cannot help but wonder at the double standards exhibited by the western allies, when Saddam Husayn gets clobbered for defying U.N. resolutions and Israel gets away with doing exactly the same thing.

It is not only in violent conflicts or disasters like the famine in Somalia that the international community waits to see what kind of leadership the Clinton Administration will provide.

The developing world will be particularly keen on how President Clinton acts on the economic front: to make

world trade more equitable as opposed to the one we live in today, where the producers of primary resources receive the least benefits. The stalled Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) are a good point of departure for this.

President Clinton has ushered in a new generation of leadership in America - and indeed the world - and deserves a warm welcome. The fervent hope and expectation is that he will translate his commitment to democracy and freedom in practical ways: to improve the international economic well-being, peace and security.

### **Mandera District Security Committee Turns in Weapons**

*EA2401133893 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[Text] The Mandera district security committee has surrendered to the government for safe keeping a collection of arms received from members of the public through their clan elders. At a meeting held by the committee in the DC's [District Commissioner's] office, the chairman of the committee, Mr Eliud Parsankul, told KNA [KENYA NEWS AGENCY] that the arms, consisting of 1,246 rounds of ammunition, 60 magazines, 59 rifles, six hand-grenades, one bazooka and one barrel, had been surrendered between May and December last year.

The DC appealed to members of the public to cooperate with the government authorities in their areas in order to combat banditry throughout the district.

### **Police Report 4 Killed in Northeast Bandit Attack**

*EA2201193193 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Text] A statement issued this evening by police headquarters explained that police officers who were gunned down, were travelling in civilian lorry along the Garissa-Modogashe road when they were attacked by ten heavily armed bandits.

The statement said two administration policemen and two regular policemen were shot dead on the spot while one escaped. All their weapons including three rifles and hand grenades were stolen. The police officers were escorting 25 students to various schools in Wajir. The lorry also had 15 other passengers.

The police statement signed by Senior Assistant Commissioner Jeremiah Matagaro, said the students and passengers were robbed of cash and other personal effects. The statement said the bandits were dressed in military jungle-green dress worn by the former Somali Army. Matagaro said administration policemen are looking for the bandits.



## Somalia

### Aidid Urges U.S. To Intervene Against Morgan Faction

AB2501092693 Paris AFP in English 0809 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 25 (AFP)—One of Somalia's most powerful warlords, Mohamed Farah Aidid, on Monday urged U.S.-led multinational forces to intervene against a rival faction which he accused of breaking a ceasefire.

Aidid said his faction had surrendered many weapons to the coalition forces and was powerless to stem an advance towards the southern port of Kismaayo by the forces of General Mohamed Said Hersi Morgan.

Aidid claimed that Morgan, the son-in-law and former defence minister of ousted dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, had advanced to within 40 kilometres (24 miles) of Kismaayo, breaking a ceasefire agreed by 14 factions this month.

Addressing a news conference, Aidid said he had informed U.S. special envoy Robert Oakley so the coalition forces could step in.

Aidid's foreign secretary, Issa Mohamed Siad, said the foreign forces had a "moral duty" to intervene because they had disarmed Aidid's faction.

A U.S. Embassy official confirmed that Morgan's forces had advanced towards Kismaayo and said: "We've told him to pull back. He knows that we're very serious about that."

The official declined to specify whether the U.S.-led forces would take military action against Morgan's fighters, but said: "We intend to make him behave like the other factions."

### Gen Morgan Sets Precondition for Disarmament

EA2301220193 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 23 Jan 93

[Text] One of the leaders of the factions fighting for the control of the Somali port city of Kismaayo, General Sa'id Mohamed Hirsi, better known as General Morgan, yesterday demanded the withdrawal of rival forces from the city as a precondition for agreeing to disarm his troops. General Morgan, speaking to journalists at Doble on the Kenya/Somali border, asked the U.S.-led international forces now in control of the city to ensure that forces loyal to General Mohamed Farah Aidid and his ally Colonel Omar Jays were forced out of Kismaayo.

[Begin Morgan recording] Push the forces of Aidid and Omar Jays from Kismaayo and they have no area. They are not controlling now, so some of the army people crossed the border to Kenya and they killed 12 policemen inside the Kenyan territory. So that is one of the side effects of the actions of multinational forces and so we advise them to talk with the leaders of the factions, the real people who are controlling this area, to consult

with them. Otherwise there will be a side effect, these armed people or small groups who are armed, they can cross the border to Kenya and cause many problems.

So what we need is—just because as far as we are controlling our provinces and we keep in one area—we need dirty people to be watched and to be minimized the actions they are doing toward Kenyan territory and also inside of Somalia, because they are looting the livestock and killing certain innocent people, and all this is the responsibility of the forces led by General Aidid and Omar Jays. [end recording]

### Troops Seize Weapons From Ali Mahdi 'Stronghold'

AB2401134993 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 24 GMT 93

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, Jan 24 (AFP) - Italian troops patrolling in northern Mogadishu have seized machine guns, grenades and ammunition, the spokesman for the United Nations operation in Somalia Farouk Mawlawi said Sunday [24 January].

Mawlawi said 60 machine guns, 60 grenades and 1,000 rounds of ammunition were seized Saturday in the north of the capital, stronghold of interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed.

The Italians also seized 12 machine guns, an armed rocket launcher, a mortar, five bombs and five mines in the Jalalaxi region, 150 kilometres (93 miles) northwest of Mogadishu. [passage omitted]

### 'Gunmen' Attack Relief Agency Vehicles 22 Jan

AB2301110793 Paris AFP in English 1051 GMT 23 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, Jan 23 (AFP) - Gunmen attacked several United Nations and relief agency vehicles in Mogadishu, wounding several people, a U.N. official said Saturday [23 January].

Farouk Mawlawi, a spokesman for the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) said unidentified attackers had fired eight bullets into a United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) car about 250 metres from the agency's office in north Mogadishu Friday.

A Swedish doctor in the car was wounded in the fingers by shrapnel, and a Somali guard was also slightly wounded in the noon attack.

About an hour later gunmen opened fire on a car belonging to Save the Children UK, also in north Mogadishu. A vehicle of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was also shot at, and two Somalis inside were seriously wounded.

All were clearly marked as relief vehicles.

Several other attacks on aid agency cars were also reported. U.S. Marines shot dead a Somali youth who threatened a sentry with a pistol, and wounded the driver of a car that tried to drive through a checkpoint.

Italian troops confiscated 100 mines in a sweep through north Mogadishu, considered the most dangerous part of the chaotic city, in a sweep Friday, Mawlawi said.

Several relief workers privately expressed doubts that the gunmen who attacked their cars had wanted to steal them because they had made no attempt to stop and seize the vehicles.

"A lot of people feel very annoyed because they can't keep on looting now that foreign troops are here," said a relief official, who requested anonymity. "They've lost their only livelihood and it seems that they just want to hit back." [passage omitted]

### French Officials Fired on in Somaliland

AB2401161593 Paris AFP in French 1412 GMT 24 Jan 93

[Text] Djibouti, 24 Jan (AFP)—Three French functionaries, on an official visit to Somaliland, were fired on at Burao, but no one was wounded in the incident.

Patrice Franceschi, the representative of the French Ministry of Health and Humanitarian Action in Somalia, his aide Catherine Bricard, and Jean Guilbaud, the first secretary of the French Embassy in Djibouti, were making the first official French visit to Somaliland.

The French delegates today explained to AFP that they had likely been victims of people wishing to kidnap them, but they negotiated and finally succeeded in returning aboard the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] aircraft awaiting them at the Burao airfield.

They are of the view that "even though airlifting food aid is not urgently needed," the security problem is acute in northern Somalia and Somaliland, which was founded two years ago but recognized by no foreign governments.

The Somaliland Government "controls only the heart of Hargeysa, the capital of northern Somalia," the French delegates stated, and the ICRC said that its aircraft stopped landing in Hargeysa a week ago.

There seems to be some split among the rival factions of the Somali National Movement, [SNM] which proclaimed the region's independence, and among supporters and adversaries of Abdirahman Tur, the president of Somaliland.

An SNM congress was slated for today to reaffirm the division of Somalia, prepare a constitution, and form a new government, it was learned from a well-informed source in Djibouti.

### Attacks on Belgian Troops 24 Jan Detailed

LD2401174693 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 24 Jan 93

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The Belgian Army Public Relations Office has just held a news conference at the Army Staff in Brussels. Francoise Wallmack, could you tell us what is the latest news?

[Wallmack] It is rather worrying: there were four incidents again today. At midday a truck with eight Somalis on board opened fire on a warehouse guarded by Belgian paratroopers where food aid is stored. The paratroopers fired back and a Somali was seriously wounded. Fifteen minutes later the same truck returned and opened fire again; this time the Belgians did not fire back, but a Somali passerby was knocked down by the truck.

At the same time, a convoy of paratroopers heading for the airport was attacked with grenades. Five minutes later a patrol of paratroopers escorting an NGO was the target of isolated gunmen; a woman was wounded and died 20 minutes later. Lastly, the warehouse was attacked again by a truck, and a volley of shots was fired before the truck's occupants fled.

As you see the situation is extremely tense in the town, and as you said earlier the residents violently demonstrated yesterday against the presence of foreigners in the town. [passage omitted] In these conditions of insecurity, Colonel Jacqmin advised Mr Derycke, the Belgian state secretary for cooperation and development, not to visit Kismaayo on Tuesday as planned.

[Announcer] Did the Army Staff give details concerning the conditions of the wounded, of the Belgian paratroopers?

[Wallmack] No. Five paratroopers will be evacuated to Belgium; they were treated on the spot, and a sixth paratrooper was also operated on, but their life is not in danger.

### Ghalib on UN's Assuming Command of Restore Hope

NC2501075593 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 0610 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Telephone interview with Omar Arteh Ghalib, prime minister in the interim Somali Government, in Riyadh, by Fawzi al-Jundi, in Cairo, on the "Dialogue From Afar" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Al-Jundi] Prime Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib, welcome as a guest of the Voice of the Arabs.

[Ghalib] Greetings. I am always pleased to be in touch with you on this program, which plays an effective role in our Arab world.

[Al-Jundi] Let us start with developments in the Somali issue. The United States is about to hand over command of

Operation Restore Hope to the United Nations. As a Somali official, how can this step be made more effective?

[Ghalib] We have always asked the United Nations to take the necessary measures to solve our problem. The United States embarked on that daring and effective step. We do not object to handing over command of the allied forces in Somalia to the United Nations. I am very pleased to see Arab forces from various states taking part in these forces. We welcome this. I am very pleased and grateful for the steps taken so far. We do not object to turning over leadership to the United Nations, but these forces should not be withdrawn until they finish their mission, giving the needy access to humanitarian aid and withdrawing weapons from the people. We must consider that the Somali Army was one of the strongest in the southern Saharan area of Africa. After that great Army's collapse, mobs laid their hands on its weapons.

[Al-Jundi] Do you think there is a timetable for handing over the command of Operation Restore Hope to the international organization?

[Ghalib] As I have repeatedly said, no time limit should be set. It is the mission that should be determined. When this effective humanitarian mission is completed, we will gladly bid farewell to our friends. But they should finish their mission first. As I said, this mission is to give people access to relief aid, to withdraw weapons, and to ensure that a Somali security force is set up to take responsibility for the mission undertaken by the allied forces.

[Al-Jundi] Look at the national reconciliation conference that you agreed to hold in mid-March. Do you believe it can put things straight and determine the political form of the Somali state?

[Ghalib] Some points were included in an agreement. We agreed to return to a round table in March, in Moghadishu or Addis Ababa, to discuss the essential issues. These issues will be discussed by the parties invited to that conference. As you know, there is an ad hoc committee in charge of determining participation in the conference and drawing up the agenda. In this light, we will solve the outstanding problems. We pray to the Almighty to guide us to success with the help of our friends.

[Al-Jundi] Referring to the next reconciliation conference, is it not high time the warring parties in Somalia got together to discuss ways to solve their problems by themselves once Operation Restore Hope has achieved its political and security objectives?

[Ghalib] This is our duty. As I said, the Somali people, of whom I am proud, are full of surprises. Just as we surprised the world with the tragedies we brought on ourselves, we may surprise the world again by taking positive steps that would please every brother and friend. For another very important conference, look at (Burma), a city in Somaliland. That conference was the second of a kind; the first conference was held in the city of (Shaykh), the center of culture and education in Somalia. I seize this opportunity to express my appreciation of the

major tribes, men of religion, the military, and the intellectuals, who achieved much at that first conference by eliminating internal disputes. We cannot ignore Somaliland. I am proud to be a Somali and from that part of Somalia. I proposed the idea of a federation or confederation. I often said it must be the people who decide about self-determination. There must be respect for the people's will, because it was the northern people who brought about this unity. We must take care of these people. I promised to take part in that conference because this is my region; it elected me. These are the things the Arab and world communities should know. They should look at things in their full perspective rather than focus on one part and leave another.

[Al-Jundi] Can we say that these small conferences constitute steps along the road to the next national reconciliation conference and its success?

[Ghalib] Yes. This conference in (Burma) is important. The reconciliation conference to be held in March will be an all-embracing conference with the participation of all the parties invited.

[Al-Jundi] My thanks to Somali Prime Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib. We always welcome him as a guest of the Voice of the Arabs.

[Ghalib] Thank you very much. I encourage you to continue along the right path, which has played an effective role in the Arab and Muslim worlds.

#### UNHCR Official Discusses Refugee Problem

EA2401213593 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 24 Jan 93

[Text] A top official of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] said today that the situation in Somalia was still tense and unsafe for returning Somali refugees. The public information officer, Panos Moutzsis, said that it would be unfair for the Somalis to be forced back home, adding that with the Ugandan and Ethiopian refugees the situation was different as their countries were now safe.

[Begin Moutzsis recording] The most important part to that repatriation is that it has to be voluntary. The situation right now in Ethiopia and Uganda has improved a lot and this is why we are seeing a lot of refugees from these countries voluntarily returning back home. However, in Somalia, there is still a civil war going on. Right now, there is an effort [being] made by the secretary general of the United Nations trying to get all the warlords, all the various clans, factions, political leaders together in Somalia and come to an agreement so that peace would come back to the country. But right now that is still in the process of having just discussions. [end recording]

**Tanzania****President Appoints Mrema Deputy Prime Minister**

*EA2401211593 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
External Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[Text] Arusha—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has appointed the minister for home affairs, Honorable

Augustine Mrema, deputy prime minister. The appointment takes effect today. The president announced Hon. Mrema's appointment in Arusha today as the president inaugurated a new hospital, built with assistance from an American religious organization in Arumeru District. President Mwinyi praised the newly-appointed deputy prime minister for his success in resolving a two-year old dispute among followers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania.



**Botha Denies Knowledge of Downed Plane in Angola**

*MB2301174693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1727 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 23 SAPA—Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has said the SA Defence Force [SADF] was not aware of any South African cargo plane being shot down in Angola.

He said in a statement in Pretoria on Saturday that the Angolan Government should release more details including the registration number of the plane that was shot down.

The SADF confirmed in a statement that no SADF aeroplanes "of any type" were in Angola.

**Police Accused of Killing Detainees 1985-1990**

*MB2501094393 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Jan 93 p 2*

[Report by Abbey Makoe: "Bopape is Buried Near Phokeng—Former Cop"]

[Text] A group of black and white police officers in the Western Transvaal secretly murdered and buried political detainees in their custody, including Stanza Bopape, between 1985 and 1990.

SOWETAN was told that at least one was buried alive—inside holes dug six feet deep—by other detainees.

According to information in SOWETAN's possession, white officers had themselves a braai [barbecue] and drank beer, brandy and whisky while detainees dug their own graves.

After burying detainees of their choice, the white officers fired shots in the air, reportedly in celebration of a job well done.

These allegations are contained in a sworn declaration by a former Potchefstroom police constable, Mr Johnny Mokale, who served in the SAP [South African Police] for more than eight years.

This alleged covert operation, according [to] Mokale, took place on a remote farm, some 500m from Kgale section in Phokeng village, between Rustenburg and Swartruggens.

When approached for a comment, a spokesman for the SAP's Directorate in Pretoria, Major Ruben Bloomberg, said it was "strange that the man (Mokale) did not report the incidents while still serving in the police force".

Bloomberg said: "We consider his allegations in a very serious light. We request him to make his evidence available so that we can thoroughly investigate the matter."

Bopape, a Mamelodi, Pretoria, activist, who police said escaped while in their custody on the night of June 11-12 1988, is alleged to have been tortured, murdered and buried on the farm.

And although black labourers living around the farm associated the owner with the SAP, attempts to establish the claim last week drew a blank.

It is believed that several political activists who disappeared mysteriously during a police crackdown since the mid-1980's could have been buried at the same site after long sessions of torture inside a white room in the farmyard, labelled the "truth office" [preceding words in italics].

Mokale (29) says he once joined the group in one of its many escapades. It was on the night of October 10 1988.

He says that night many detainees were badly assaulted on the farm, culminating in himself and members of the group burying four detainees that day.

"Two were wrapped in big, black plastic bags and the other two detainees were still wearing their blood-soaked clothes. One of the men was still breathing.

"They were thrown into separate holes and some policemen picked up shovels and filled in the graves."

According to Mokale, the cover operation by the group started in 1985. Police stopped burying detainees on the farm after the unbanning of political organisations in 1990, he said.

Mokale claims that "to the best of my knowledge, at least 10 bodies were buried on the farm".

Mokale said a group of policemen came to the Ikageng police station on October 10 1989 looking for activists in the local township.

The policemen arrived with a group of about six or eight activists who were in the back of a minibus.

"They appeared to have been assaulted before they arrived. The assaults continued in my presence," Mokale said.

Mokale said after he and other policemen assaulted several activists at the Welverdiend police station in Carletonville, they drove to the Dwaalboom police station in Rustenburg where they found "a group of teenagers who had been detained without trial for almost 120 days".

"The detainees, numbering more than 20, were then ordered into the police van and were taken to a farm outside Phokeng village.

"The detainees were divided into two groups. The first group was taken to a room in the farmhouse, where we tortured them with electricity, kicked them and assaulted them with our fists and batons."



Mokaleng said the second group was taken about 700 metres into the veld and ordered by police to dig holes about two metres deep.

"This happened in the early hours of the morning and they dug by moonlight. A group of policemen, who were watching the detainees dig the holes, had a braai and drank beer, brandy and whiskey.

"Out of the interest I looked around at the graves looking at the name tags. I was unfamiliar with most of the names but I remembered the name Stanza Bopape on one of the tags.

"I later learnt that Bopape was a political activist who had disappeared. A white policeman, whose name is not known to me, confirmed to me later the same night that that was where Bopape was buried.

"Bopape's name tag had a number on it: SAP 13. I understand this to mean a police exhibit.

"White policemen started firing in the air with their service pistols—apparently in celebration of their completed job. It was around 4am when we left the scene," Mokaleng said.

#### ANC Seeks Inquiry Into Charges

*MB2501101493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914 GMT 25 Jan 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress]

[Text] The revelations in the SOWETAN of 25 January, 1993 about the murder and secret burial of Stanza Bopape and other detainees require an immediate, independent investigation and verification. The horrific details provided by former policeman, John Mokaleng, indicate a systematic policy of torture, elimination of activists and mass burials in unmarked graves.

The ANC calls for the immediate establishment of an independent investigating commission to look into the allegations, investigate the mass graves and bring the culprits to book.

This infamous chapter in the history of repression must be thoroughly exposed, and all missing activists accounted for. Issued by: Department of Information and Publicity PO Box 61884 Marshalltown 2107 25 January, 1993.

#### Two Generals To Investigate

*MB2501101993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0939 GMT 25 Jan 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the South African Police]

[Excerpt] Pretoria, 1993-01-25—As a result of an article which appeared on the front page of the SOWETAN today, the commissioner of the South African Police has appointed

two generals to head an investigation into the allegations. The investigation is already underway and the site of the alleged graves will be examined some time today.

Please note that members of the press will only be allowed on the scene where several activists were allegedly buried, on the condition that every individual personally undertakes not to interfere, or hamper the investigation during the exhumation of the bodies allegedly buried. [passage omitted]

#### Police Willing To Exhume Bodies

*MB2501101293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0814 GMT 25 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 25 SAPA—Police investigators would exhume the bodies of detainees allegedly tortured and killed by policemen if the location of their graves was disclosed to them. Law and Order Ministry spokesman Gen Leon Mellet said on Monday.

He was responding to allegations in the SOWETAN newspaper that the grave of missing detainee Stanza Bopape had been pointed out to them by a former constable, and that policemen had killed him.

The SOWETAN said on Monday that it would co-operate fully with any police investigation.

Mr Bopape was detained by police on June 9, 1989. Police said he escaped from custody, while in handcuffs and leg chains, on the night of June 11-12. It has been widely alleged however that the activist was murdered.

The ex-constable, Johnny Mokaleng, was quoted on Monday as saying he was part of a group of policemen which buried four detainees, one of whom was still breathing, on a farm in the western Transvaal.

The detainees had allegedly died during an assault and torture session in a building on the farm called the "Office of Truth".

Mr Mokaleng told the SOWETAN there were other graves at the burial site, one of them bearing the name Stanza Bopape. He said a white policeman had confirmed that Mr Bopape was buried there.

Gen Mellet said police regarded the allegations seriously. "We will go out to that alleged grave site. Surely it would be our duty to exhume the bodies."

#### Kriel: SAP Would Cross Borders To Attack APLA Bases

*MB2301164993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1557 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] Knysna January 23 SAPA—If the South African Police [SAP] obtained definite information about APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] bases in neighbouring territories it would not hesitate to carry out hot-pursuit raids, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said on Saturday.

"I assure you we will do so, but we cannot undertake such an expedition without 100 per cent certainty that our information is correct," he told a media briefing at the weekend.

"We cannot come back from such a raid with egg on our faces. Our information says that training sometimes takes place for only one or two days before the camp is dismantled and moved on."

There was firm evidence that the Azanian People's Liberation Army—estimated to be about 120 strong—was involved in killing policemen.

Replying to a question about what APLA could gain politically by these actions, Mr Kriel said the ANC had moved from an extreme left-wing position towards the centre, leaving a vacuum on the extreme left.

"I think APLA and the PAC (Pan Africanist Congress) believe they can fill that vacuum by drawing in hardliners who do not believe in negotiation."

The SAP also had information about an APLA high command meeting, held at the beginning of January, at which it was decided to scale down attacks.

"I believe they took this decision because of the effect of actions by the SAP, SADF [South African Defense Force] and local residents.

"They decided to scale down actions but, as soon as things return to normal, will resume attacks. They want to lead us into a false sense of security."

Asked who issued instructions for APLA attacks, Mr Kriel said information had also been obtained that PAC leader Clarence Makwetu was a member of the APLA high command.

However, there appeared to be a movement to end PAC involvement with the organisation's high command.

Gen Johan le Roux said APLA had inflated its claims about the number of policemen it had killed.

According to existing information, the organisation could be connected to the death of eight members.

"It is thus evident that APLA uses disinformation to create an exaggerated picture of its own capabilities."

Asked whether APLA was only of nuisance value, Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe said the force was dangerous.

"One terrorist with a limpet mine can kill many innocent persons and APLA have killed many innocent people. They are not nuisance value, but very dangerous."

Since January, 1991 the SAP had investigated cases against 85 PAC or APLA members involved in various crimes including robbery, public violence, possession of unlicensed firearms and explosives, and assault. APLA could be connected to at least 41 of these incidents.

The possible involvement of APLA in 11 terrorist attacks in the Orange Free State and 17 attacks in the eastern Cape last year were being urgently investigated, Gen van der Merwe said.

#### \* SADF Chief of Staff on Recent Actions

93AF0307B Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans  
22 Dec 92 p 19

[Text] "Next year will be the year of the Great Peace. Just wait and see. Things are going to happen then that will make people sit up and take notice."

Lt. Gen. Pierre Steyn is not a man of half-measures. Whenever he speaks about something he believes in, he does so with enthusiasm and conviction. He does not just say "Yes" when he is asked whether he is optimistic about the country's future, he says "Heavens, yes!" You can hear that he is saying it with an exclamation point. But it is not an enthusiasm just for the sake of enthusiasm. If you listen carefully, you quickly realize that when this general says something, there is well-considered, razor-sharp reasoning behind the words.

Many people wind up on a path in life that they do not like. Not Gen. Steyn. Whatever path he has wound up on to date—even if it was sometimes only a short side road—he has found something to enjoy, something that caused him to pursue that path with energy and a zest for life. He is a man for challenges, for ever-new horizons to be explored, this general who has been so unexpectedly thrust into the limelight.

When the State President appointed him awhile back to institute a comprehensive investigation into all the intelligence services of the South African Defense Force (SADF), the shockwaves caused by Justice Richard Goldstone's allegations concerning former BSB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] member Ferdi Barnard's connections to Military Intelligence (MI) were still spreading far and wide. Knowledgeable persons express the view that he approached his assignment with the same purposefulness and thorough consideration that had previously caused senior colleagues to describe him to journalists as "dynamic, extremely competent, and very sharp."

Gen. Steyn is currently the SADF chief of staff. That he one day would occupy a high-ranking position in the SADF, however, was something that the young lad from Bellville never thought about at all when three or four decades or so ago he would regularly ride his bicycle to Youngsfield Air Force Base to see the Harvards. Already as a child he had a burning interest in technology, and especially everything having to do with propulsion—such as rockets (which he tried to build himself in those

days). And he wanted to become nothing other than an aviator. When he got his wings, he was in his element.

He says he believes that there are two kinds of career officers: the kind who is first and foremost a soldier and who makes it his goal to reach the top rung of the ladder, and the kind who places the emphasis on his profession and who, for example, is first an aviator and then a soldier. In his early years, he himself was "literally terrified" that later on he would have to become something other than an aviator. As the years—and ranks and posts—went by, he learned, however, that on any path that your career takes you to there are exciting new areas to be developed. Such was the case during the years he was staff officer responsible for research and development and the weapons boycott required new initiatives, when it "was almost a game to outfit our older eapons in new duds in order to outwit our adversaries on a whole new basis."

Later, another dimension was added to his "obsession with technology": that of the human being, and above all how the limits of human achievement can constantly be expanded. Fascinating for him in this regard is the ability of commanders to motivate their men to greater achievements. This interest in new aspects that can constantly be discovered is an important part of Gen. Steyn's philosophy of life. "I have never yet specifically thought of reaching a given destination. I am hesitant about an 'I know what I want to be' approach because you are implying by it that you will ultimately have to write finis somewhere. For me, the 'I know what I want to do' approach makes sense—and for me it means that I want to do *something* every day."

"My interests are constantly changing. I make no excuse for that. Every new path is for me the right path. My philosophy of life tells me that a person is on a path that is determined by a higher power and that you ought to be happy that you can enjoy something along the way each day. I am thankful for the opportunities that I have already had, but I never want to lose that urge, that joy in life to take on new things."

It is apparently for that reason as well that the general, who recently turned 50, says with great firmness that he never wants to become an "old soldier." He wants to start a second career the day he leaves the SADF. His sights are on the business world and he already began preparing himself for it several years ago when he earned a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree at the University of South Africa (Unisa) in 1989. During the period when he undertook those four years of part-time study, he held the demanding posts of, first, Inspector General of the Air Force, and then of Chief of Air Staff, Operations. It was "rough" in those days, he admits with dry humor. He believes that experience gained in the SADF in managing people systems [sic] is a concept that can be equally well applied in the private sector. With characteristic enthusiasm, he says he almost cannot wait to start doing that.

"War is something for a young body and a young heart. I still feel young enough, but there is an up-and-coming new breed of military men—and not just a new breed of politicians—who must assume leadership for the future."

Even in his hobbies he is constantly in search of new interests. He admires people who have been pursuing the same leisure activity for years, but that is not for him. In previous years he did woodworking, then the golf bug bit him so bad that he had an obsession with having a single-digit handicap (something that never happened), at times he played squash "fanatically," and these days he jogs. "Whether I will still be doing that in a year, is another matter." He and his wife Fiona have three daughters: "a sixteenner, a seventeener, and an eighteenner." And that is not bad planning: "That is how I wanted it." And there is, after all, only two years' difference between the "sixteenner" and the "eighteenner."

He believes that the problems the SADF currently has with its image have a lot to do with the question of legality and legitimacy. "You have the problem of an SADF that is acting legally in conformance with the laws at a time when not only the constitution, but many other laws as well are going to change, and this puts a question mark on the legitimacy of those laws. People's perceptions change much faster than laws. Something can still be on the statute book—and therefore legally it must be done—but people's perceptions are that it is no longer legitimate because circumstances have changed."

As far as he is concerned, the SADF's present image problem is primarily the result of the system of whites-only compulsory military service: "The perception is that the SADF should reflect the entire community and that is a valid perception, even though the system is still legal according to the statute book", and secondarily "because in these turbulent times we are compelled to use the SADF within the country to support the police." The ideal is that the armed forces should only act against external threats. "No one likes it when the armed forces must be employed in domestic warfare to bring peace. The SADF's image problem is not the fault of its members, but of the circumstances." He believes that when political and social stability is achieved in South Africa, the problems of the SADF and of the police as well with their images will be over.

He is optimistic about the future. "The human being can adapt to any situation. I have faith that we will find solutions. The only thing is, you must never try to tackle tomorrow's problems with yesterday's solutions. When we talk about South Africa's problems, it is not like asking how long a specific table is—where there is only one answer. We have a treasury of solutions to be exploited. Rather our problem is that there are too many potential solutions." And this he is certain of: "Next year is the year of the Great Peace. Just wait and see."



**\* Flight School To Move to Langebaan AFB**

93AF0307A Johannesburg *BEELD in Afrikaans*  
11 Dec 92 p 5

[Text] Those who are trying to stop the Air Force's contract for new trainer aircraft purely for reasons of political opportunism should cease doing so in the interests of the country and all of southern Africa, said Lt. Gen. James Kriel, chief of the Air Force, yesterday at a wing review at the Central Flight School in Dunnottar. Not only did 19 young officers receive their wings at the parade, but farewell was taken as well—by way of two flyovers and an aerial display—from approximately 100 Harvards. The Central Flight School is moving to Langebaanweg Air Force Base in Cape Province, which is also going to become the home base of the Pilatus PC-7 Mk II, the new trainer aircraft.

"Stop your opportunistic game in the interests of South Africa," was Gen. Kriel's message to the people and groups who are attempting to torpedo the aircraft contract with the Swiss Pilatus Company. South Africa trains pilots from a number of African countries. The new trainer aircraft will therefore be beneficial to those countries as well, including, among others, Malawi, Swaziland, Ciskei, Transkei, and Bophuthatswana, he said.

The airbase at Dunnottar, surely the Air Force's best-known base, was officially opened on 29 July 1941. During World War II, aviators from all of the armed forces that made up the allied forces were trained there. "From the second World War to today, 2,613 young men have received their wings here. Altogether, 1,115 flight instructors have also been trained here," Gen. Kriel said. Three navigators also officially completed their training yesterday.

"Although training techniques have been adapted and improved over the years at the Central Flight School at Dunnottar, there is one thing that has never changed: the Harvard. But like any good workhorse, age is now catching up with it and it has to be replaced," Gen. Kriel said.

The base at Dunnottar will be returned for good to the Department of Public Works in late March of next year. There are people who are doing their best to ensure that the site will continue to be used as an airport. Mr. Arrie de Klerk, president of the Harvard Club, said that it would be a financial boost for the local area if the site could become a civilian airport. It is better situated than many other small airports in the East Rand region because it is not located in the busy flight zone of the Jan Smuts airport.

**\* Third Ferrosilicon Plant To Begin Production**

93AF0292F Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 11 Dec 92-14 Jan 93 pp 17-18

[Article by Ian Robinson]

[Text] South Africa's third ferrosilicon plant will commence production early next year.

Chromecorp Technology (CCT) will open its third ferroalloys plant at Ballengeich near Newcastle at a production level of 55,000 tons a year.

Two ferrosilicon plants are already operating in South Africa at Samancor's Ferrometals plant and Highveld Steel's Rand Carbide plant both situated near Witbank.

Current yearly production levels of the two plants are believed to be about 30,000 tons and 50,000 tons respectively.

Ferrosilicon is used as a deoxidant and as an alloy in the production of steel and cast iron. Domestic demand is about 40,000 tons a year.

Samancor supplies ferrosilicon to Iscor and Rand Carbide supplies Highveld Steel and Scaw Metals. Both companies export the balance of their production.

In contrast to Samancor and Rand Carbide, CCT's ferrosilicon project, known as Siltech, will be totally export orientated.

Like CCT's previous two ventures the Siltech project is based entirely on foreign capital channelled through Swiss-based commodity brokers Marc Rich which also acts as an agent for the sale of the product.

CCT was founded by former Samancor senior manager John Vorster who commissioned the building of a ferrochrome plant near Rustenburg which was commissioned in December 1988.

In April this year CCT opened its Vantech vanadium plant near Steelpoort which it had purchased from Rand Mines.

Vorster says he had identified ferrosilicon for a potential new project some years ago as he felt that South Africa's insignificant contribution to world production was an anomaly in view of its dominant role as a producer of ferrochrome, ferromanganese and vanadium pentoxide.

Ferrosilicon is an energy-intensive product and consumes about 9,200 kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity per ton of product compared with about 3,500 to 4,000 kWh per ton of ferrochrome.

South Africa's relatively low cost power could provide a competitive advantage in ferrosilicon production. There are abundant supplies of the major raw material, quartzite, and the reductants, coal and charcoal.

World production of ferrosilicon is about 2.5-million tons a year which is approximately the same level as ferrochrome.

However whereas South Africa supplies about 40 percent of world production of ferrochrome it only accounts for about 4 percent of world ferrosilicon production.

Major world producers of ferrosilicon are Norway, Brazil and China. Rising power costs in Brazil and high labour costs in Norway are making these countries less competitive.

It was the opportunity to acquire an established plant which provided the required breakthrough to enter the ferrosilicon market at low capital cost, says Vorster.

CCT bought the plant at Ballengeich, comprising two calcium carbide furnaces, from Karbochem at the end of 1991 following Karbochem's purchase of the plant from AECI.

Since May when the contract to take possession of the furnaces from Karbochem came into effect Siltech has been busy modifying the furnaces for the production of ferrosilicon.

The major area of expenditure has been the enlargement of air pollution equipment which includes larger bag filters.

In order to reduce the risks of the venture Siltech has negotiated a power price deal with Eskom which links the price of electricity to the world ferrosilicon price. This commodity price-linked deal follows the precedent set by Alusaf.

Siltech will produce a 75-percent (Si) grade ferrosilicon with low impurities. Aluminium is a deleterious impurity and must be below 1 percent.

Raw materials for ferrosilicon production are quartzite, steel scrap and reductants. Coal, char and charcoal will be used as reductants and contracts have been negotiated with farmers in the area to supply charcoal from wattle.

Smelting of ferrosilicon differs from ferrochrome inasmuch as no fluxes are used. It is a very sensitive operation which requires strict temperature control.

Siltech will be commissioned at a time when South African ferrosilicon exports to Europe are under threat. There have been allegations of dumping against exports from Samancor and Rand Carbide by European producers who claim that these companies are selling ferrosilicon in Europe at half the price of sales on the domestic market.

An EC delegation will be visiting South Africa in February next year to investigate these charges which if found to be justified could lead to countervailing duties being applied against imports from these two companies.

Highveld Steel managing director Trevor Jones says the allegations must be seen as part of the worldwide trend to protectionism and tonnages to Europe are small.



## Angola

### UN Sources Note Government, UNITA To Meet Soon

MB2301155393 (Clandestine) *Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa* 1200 GMT 23 Jan 93

[Text] Efforts are being made by the UN office in Luanda for the two warring factions to meet as soon as possible. UN sources have revealed that the efforts have been successful and high-ranking government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegations will soon meet in a foreign country. A meeting between President dos Santos of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi is to take place soon in Addis Ababa or Geneva.

### UNITA Official on Talks

MB2301065993 *London BBC World Service in Portuguese* 2030 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] Jardo Muecalia, representative of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Washington, has said a meeting between delegations from the government and his movement is still possible next week.

[Begin Muecalia recording] I do not have any information about a meeting between Dr. Savimbi and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. I can say however that Dr. Savimbi is ready to meet with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos as soon as this becomes possible. I have been informed of the possibility of a meeting between delegations from the government and UNITA in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, next week. We have received an official communication from the government indicating that the meeting should take place tomorrow but this is logistically impossible. We are open to dialogue as the only way to resolve the Angolan crisis and as such, we shall combine all efforts to make this a reality. [end recording]

### UNITA Waiting for UN To Set Date

MB2401063493 (Clandestine) *Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa* 0500 GMT 24 Jan 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is still waiting from an official communication from the United Nations on the resumption of peace negotiations. According to UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim, these negotiations must be serious, honest, and comprehensive.

[Begin Valentim recording] We continue to believe in a political solution to resolve the Angolan problem. In the ongoing war in Angola, UNITA is defending itself against the government genocide.

Regarding talks planned to take place in Addis Ababa, I must say the government language is very contradictory.

Here inside Angola, it is saying that it is just a military leadership meeting, while some international circles speak of a political meeting. Since the meeting is being organized by the United Nations, we are waiting for it to clarify the situation and set the date. Once the date has been set, UNITA will, as always, be ready to participate, but the negotiations must be serious, broad, and comprehensive. [end recording]

### Butrus-Ghali Urges Withdrawal of UN Forces

MB2301104193 *London BBC World Service in English* 0330 GMT 23 Jan 93

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] The United Nations secretary general, Dr. Butrus-Ghali, has called for the immediate withdrawal of most of the 700 UN monitoring forces in Angola. He recommended to the Security Council that if there was no progress toward an Angolan cease-fire by the end of April, the UN should pull out completely. The United Nations has so far failed to restart the peace process which broke down after the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] opposition lost elections in September. But UN sources say President Dos Santos and the UNITA leader, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, have agreed to meet for new peace talks in Ethiopia.

### Prime Minister Says Savimbi Lacks Support

MB2401104293 *Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese* 1930 GMT 23 Jan 93

[Text] Prime Minister Marcolino Moco has said in an interview with Zambian Television that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and Jonas Savimbi are promoting tribalism in the country in order to seize power without being elected.

[Begin Moco recording] Huambo is one of the few areas where Savimbi obtained more deputies than the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]. Savimbi concentrated a big military force in Huambo on the pretext that he speaks the language of the area. This is, therefore, one way of promoting tribalism.

The truth is, however, that the MPLA and other parties have many party members there. I myself come from Huambo. A number of ministers in my government come from Huambo, and we enjoy overwhelming support from the people. What we are now witnessing is a UNITA dictatorship. UNITA is massacring Huambo residents. It is forcing some residents to fight at its side and killing those who do not support it. In brief, Savimbi does not have unconditional support for what he believes in in any part of Angola. As a matter of fact, he does not believe in anything. All he wants is to become the president of Angola, even if he is not elected. He will not succeed in his intentions. [end recording]

**Prime Minister Comments on PTA Meeting, Zaire**

*MB2301114493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Text] The Preferential Trade Area [PTA] summit which ended in Lusaka, Zambia, yesterday adopted a very firm stand regarding the interference of certain countries in the internal affairs of Angola. Angolan Prime Minister Dr. Marcolino Carlos Moco, who returned to Luanda early this evening, said the PTA summit also called on all countries to abstain from giving support to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Marcolino Moco was interviewed by journalists at the 4 February International Airport.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, are you happy with the results of the meeting?

[Moco] Yes, very happy because, apart from giving our contribution to what has been termed as the embryo for establishing an African economic community, we took the opportunity to carry out very strong diplomatic activity to obtain support for the Angolan cause of peace and democracy.

[Reporter] Did you have contacts with Zairian Government officials to discuss the political and military situation in the country?

[Moco] No. I had no contact with them, but the conference adopted a very firm stand against Zairian interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, we learned that Angola would not sign some of the important documents at the summit in protest of Zairian interference....

[Moco, interrupting] Zaire was to be admitted to the PTA, and we said that we would not endorse its membership. We had the solidarity of almost all members at the conference, and that is why Zaire was not admitted to the organization. The issue will be examined later after observing Zaire's subsequent behavior. This was, therefore, one of the greatest victories that we obtained at the conference.

[Reporter] What about at the economic level? Is the prime minister bringing concrete programs of action at the regional level, at the PTA level?

[Moco] Yes, at the economic level, as I said earlier, I think we have been able to consolidate foundations to transform the PTA into an authentic embryo of African economic unity. Many steps were made in the fields of tariffs, the movement of goods and merchandise between our countries. We discussed the fusion between the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and the PTA. I think that we have truly made very important steps to face the present challenges, the challenges of the present world where we see the establishment of groups in Europe and in other parts of the world to face economic challenges.

[Reporter] What did the summit tell OAU Secretary General Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim?

[Moco] Regarding Angola, it was felt that the OAU should adopt very concrete measures to help bring about peace in Angola, to discourage those who want to continue with the war in our country, particularly Mr. Jonas Savimbi, so that he will conform with the democratic principles and accept the principles of peace, because that is the only way to progress for Africa and the world. [end recording]

**Fighting Continues in Various Provinces**

*MB2301151893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] Zairian troops and white mercenary forces have been disembarking in Lunda Sul Province from Chilunge Commune, 320 km northeast of Saurimo, since 15 January. A civilian, who asked not to be identified for security reasons, said those forces intend to disrupt the entire diamond industry in Lunda Sul and Lunda Norte Provinces and to occupy the cities of Saurimo, Dundo, Lucapa, and Sanza. [passage omitted] Police officials have not denied those reports, adding that the presence of Zairian troops and white mercenaries already is being felt in the province, particularly in Saurimo District.

Sources close to the Interior Ministry revealed that at approximately 1800 [1700 GMT] on 22 January, four white men disembarked from an unidentified helicopter in Mona-Quimbundo Commune, some 55 km south of Saurimo. The sources added that helicopters have been flying at night in the Catoca and (Vila Um) mining areas, apparently to disembark mercenaries and Zairian troops, as well as war equipment. There is a heavy presence of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces in those areas. UNITA has kept the city of Saurimo under siege for over two weeks. It is believed that UNITA will carry out military operations against the city. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, two light aircraft violated Angolan airspace in Moxico. This was disclosed today by Superintendent Jose Joao, Moxico Province's National Police commander.

[Begin Joao recording] The military situation in Luena region remains unchanged. At approximately 1800 [1700 GMT] yesterday, UNITA shelled the city of Luena, using 81-mm mortars [words indistinct]. Although the situation appears to have improved, we have identified small UNITA groups some 20 to 30 km from Luena. Their mission is to prevent the movement of people and goods. [end recording]

There has been an increase in flights by unidentified aircraft in violation of Angolan airspace. At approximately 1805 yesterday, two unidentified light aircraft overflew the city of Luena, coming from the Republic of Zaire. This prompted our anti-aircraft defense forces and other units to open fire. The aircraft then flew southward.

At approximately 1845 on 22 January, a Transafrique Hercules C-130 flying from Luanda with supplies for the residents, was shot at by UNITA forces some 18 km east of the city of Luena. UNITA used RPG-7's. The aircraft managed to land in Luena. No human casualties have been reported.

We would like to stress that we will continue to react swiftly against any enemy action, particularly against unidentified aircraft, which the forces defending the city of Luena have begun to be concerned about. [end recording]

In Huila Province, there are reports that South African airplanes have been violating Angolan airspace. At 0800 on 20 January residents saw a helicopter flying at a low altitude. It is believed that the helicopter unloaded equipment for UNITA.

At 1100 on 21 January another helicopter landed a few km from the capital of Gambos District, presumably to disembark troops and equipment to assist UNITA in its warmongering activities in southern Angola. The helicopter then took off in the direction of southern Angola, where it had come from. Agostinho Venancio, deputy administrator of Gambos District in charge of the defense sector, said yesterday that government forces investigated the matter. He added that pending instructions from the relevant authorities, he will take action to prevent further airspace violations.

In Bie, the situation remains the same, with UNITA trying to prevent government forces from advancing. In view of UNITA's incapacity, Jonas Savimbi's men are regrouping south of the city of Cuito, presumably to attack the city. Colonel Alfredo Kussuma, FAA commander in Bie Province, said that measures already have been taken to thwart any UNITA attempt to storm the city.

Meanwhile, this morning more than 50 demobilized troops reported to the Cuito authorities, stating their willingness to defend the people and their property.

It also has been reported that the Bie Provincial Hospital is facing a critical situation, following the evacuation of a Vietnamese surgeon to Luanda. He was the only medical doctor at the hospital, which also is facing an acute shortage of medicines.

In Cuanza Sul Province, UNITA intends to isolate Celes District. Celes Administrator Verissimo Conda said Jonas Savimbi's men are moving in the Cassanda, Luiva and [words indistinct] regions. Youths in that district say they are willing to take up arms to defend their property. They have asked the government to provide them with weapons.

The political and military situation in Namibe is calm. Government forces continue with mopping up operations in the northern region of the province, including Bibala and Camucoio. UNITA forces based at Dinde

and Quilengues intend to establish a camp in those districts to carry out sabotage operations, as well as to kill and abduct civilians.

In Malanje Province in the past few days there have been major movements by UNITA troops in Cangandala and Lombe locations. Brigadier Pereira Furtado, commander of the Malanje Region, comments:

[Begin Furtado recording] The situation in Malanje is complex and worrisome because UNITA still has its infrastructure intact. More UNITA forces have been reported in Lombe and Cangandala regions. Vehicles stolen by UNITA in Lusamba and Cafunfo have been moving in the area. The vehicles might be heading to Bie and Huambo, or even to Malanje. We are monitoring the situation in order to thwart UNITA's actions. [end recording]

#### **S. African Plane Reportedly Downed**

*MB2301133793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1220 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] The following is a communique issued by the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces:

A South African Hercules C-130, flying from Jamba with supplies for National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops was hit by government forces yesterday afternoon, crashing in Cachicala-Chiloango. This is yet another proof of South African forces' involvement with and participation in the Angolan war on the side of UNITA.

Meanwhile, clashes continued in the city of Huambo today. This morning, government forces mounted an offensive against UNITA-controlled areas, killing 12 of Jonas Savimbi's soldiers and injuring several others. Government forces captured two B-12 guns and five light weapons.

UNITA, which continues to send reinforcements from Cachicala-Chiloango, is still shelling the city of Huambo with artillery fire. Yesterday, chemical substances began to be used in artillery shells.

#### **UNITA Denies Report**

*MB2401070293 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] yesterday afternoon denied rumors circulated by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola that government troops shot down a South African aircraft in Jamba. Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim said it is a big lie.



[Begin Valentim recording] It is a lie. No South African aircraft was shot down in Jamba. What we know is that a government aircraft was fired on in Luena, Moxico Province. No plane was shot down in Jamba. [end recording]

#### UNITA Claims Successes in Huambo

*MB2301083793 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is involved in a struggle of survival against attacks mounted by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT]. In the city of Huambo, UNITA is scoring resounding victories in clashes between the patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] and government forces. UNITA controls the entire city. The MPLA [words indistinct], has been indiscriminately bombing the city, causing serious human and material loss.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] The patriotic and revolutionary FALA forces continue to score victories as they fulfill their noble task of freeing the people [words indistinct]. FALA forces are in control of the situation in the city of Huambo. MPLA troops have been confined to a small geographic area, completely besieged, and without survival conditions [words indistinct] the Luanda government has been using all means at its disposal to destroy the city of Huambo.

It is using self-propelled artillery [words indistinct] daily by fighter aircraft coming from Lubango and Catumbica in Huila and Benguela Provinces, respectively. What is more, they are dropping highly destructive bombs with toxic and chemical products, killing many civilians and destroying homes, and leaving many families displaced. Accordingly, [words indistinct] consequences of the adventure of [words indistinct] ambition to become generals have agreed to carry out the warmongering plan of Jose Eduardo dos Santos to expel UNITA from Huambo. They have failed however and their adventure, which is characterized by disrespect for human life [words indistinct] useless sacrifice for the notorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and the riot police, with hundreds and hundreds of them dying ingloriously.

It will be noted that Jose Eduardo dos Santos has blamed Sukissa [words indistinct] massacring UNITA militants and sympathizers living in areas where [words indistinct] FALA forces which are preparing to mark the 26th anniversary of their creation continue firm, determined. They reaffirm their loyalty to their commander-in-chief Army General Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi and the ideals of 13 March. [end recording]

#### Zairian, S. African Casualties Reported

*MB2201193693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Text] Reports just in from Huambo say that fierce fighting continues between government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces. Yesterday, UNITA forces were reinforced by hundreds of South African and Zairian commandos, who have disembarked in Huambo and already are fighting alongside UNITA troops.

This afternoon, government forces inflicted heavy casualties on UNITA forces and killed three Zairian commandos. A South African was seriously injured. Heavy clashes took place today in the Sao Pedro region and on Comercio Road where government forces are heading.

A military source said that UNITA forces in Huambo are completely demoralized in view of the strong resistance put up by government troops and the latter's progress over the past 24 hours. This has led to the surrender of several UNITA soldiers. A total of 20 UNITA commandos, including a number assigned to Jonas Savimbi's bodyguards, have surrendered to government forces. They have confirmed the presence of Zairian and South African troops fighting alongside UNITA, whose mission is to take the city of Huambo by 24 January. They added that Jonas Savimbi has paid them about \$1 million to carry out the mission.

#### 'Intense Clashes' in Cuando Cubango

*MB2401210993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] Intense clashes have been reported in Cuando Cubango Province over the past 24 hours, involving government forces and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] elements. UNITA is trying at all costs to take the airport and prevent aircraft from landing. Cuando Cubango Province Governor Domingos says the enemy has been using heavy artillery, including 106-mm guns, B-12's and long-ranging weapons.

Alberto Jorge Jojo, commander of Cuando Cubango Police, says the enemy has already abandoned 50 killed and 150 weapons of various types on the battlefield. A total of 120 troops have been captured. Jojo reported the presence of Hercules aircraft in Angolan airspace, carrying war materiel and other equipment for UNITA. [passage omitted]

In the Huila Military Region, UNITA continues to deploy its troops north of Quifungo. Yesterday morning, Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troops left Micosse to attack the (?Capulungo) settlement, killing one member of the civil defense force and injuring another. The enemy suffered one killed and four injured.

The military situation in Namibe Military Region remains unchanged where FALA troops are moving in the northern areas of Bibala and Camucuio Districts.

In Cunene Province yesterday, a group of 10 white men, believed to be South Africans, and 360 FALA soldiers, including 60 commandos, reinforced the (?Ondoe) and (?Candeia) bases, situated 45 km and 35 km from Ndjiva, respectively. The white soldiers are equipped with a B-12 gun and a Casspir vehicle, and it is believed that they will mount an attack on Cunene Province's capital at any moment, moving from Nehonde, (?Ndova) and (?Mulave) to Ndjiva.

The airspace of Cuando Cubango Military Region has been violated. There have been regular clashes between government forces and UNITA troops deployed in the area.

On 22 January, 75 UNITA troops clashed with the civil defense, 12 km and 5 km from Menongue, resulting in the death of two civilians and the injuring of three others. The enemy suffered five killed. Our forces captured 180 81-mm mortar shells, one 60-mm mortar shell, two handgrenades, seven RPG-7's, two knapsacks, one AKM, and one MK detonator.

The enemy has been using the Longa airstrip, 89 km from Menongue. Two armored vehicles have also been seen in the area.

In Benguela, the military situation is calm. Brigadier Nascimento Vaz, commander of the Angolan Armed Forces for the Benguela Military Region, says UNITA is regrouping its forces.

[Begin Vaz recording] The situation is calm, although enemy troops expelled from the cities of Lobito, Benguela, Baia Farta, and Catumbela have regrouped 40 km from those cities. So, they are deployed in Catengue and (?Alto Colongo) where there have been UNITA troop movements with a view to launching attacks against those cities. We are taking measures to prevent the enemy from carrying out any action. [end recording] [passage omitted]

At dawn today, 150 special UNITA commandos damaged Sector Two of the Quifangondo Water Treatment Station. The city of Luanda will experience water restrictions for an unspecified period of time. [passage omitted]

#### UNITA Denies Plans To Attack Oil Company

MB2301180493 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 23 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] Following the seizure by Angola's rebel movement, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], of the town of Soyo—one of Angola's key oil centers—last week, concern among foreign oil companies working in Angola is rising. In fact, the U.S. Cabinda Gulf Company today announced that it was evacuating 150 nonessential staff from its base in the northern enclave of

Cabinda. Such nervousness will worry the government. Soyo's output accounted for a third of Angola's oil sales and the output from Cabinda accounts for the other two-thirds, and oil brings in 90 percent of Angola's foreign exchange earnings. [passage omitted]

Well, earlier this afternoon, UNITA's information secretary, Jorge Valentim, called us on a satellite telephone. He claimed to be calling from Huambo, the central highlands city that has been engulfed in a bitter battle between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA for control. He denied that UNITA had its sights set on Cabinda. Ebba Saleh spoke to him. Here is her report:

[Saleh] Mr. Valentim said that UNITA had no intentions of attacking the American Gulf Oil Company operating in Cabinda. He said, and I quote, that he wanted to assure our American friends that there were no plans to do so. He said that UNITA had no policy of targeting foreign installations, and that they wanted to have good relations with the foreign companies operating in the country. He said it was the government's side which burned down oil installations in the northern town of Soyo, and that UNITA had given warning to oil companies to pull out their technicians from Soyo before the attack.

Mr. Valentim also denied the government's claim that they have shot down a South African transport plane flying out of UNITA's base in Jamba today. He added that UNITA was receiving no logistical support from South Africa, and he said that there were no South African or Zairian mercenaries fighting on UNITA's side. He said that through such allegations the government was trying to blackmail the two countries—South Africa and Zaire.

Asked about the fighting in Huambo, Mr. Valentim said that UNITA forces were making advances, and that they had succeeded in expelling the government troops from the town.

#### No Comment on U.S. Statement

MB2401102393 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 24 Jan 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has no policy against oil companies in Angola. This stand was reiterated by UNITA Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Valentim today.

[Begin Valentim recording] UNITA has no policy against oil companies. The attack carried out by UNITA in Soyo was to defend the Angolan people against government genocide. UNITA does not plan to attack the Gulf Oil Company in Cabinda. Our troops in Cabinda have received no instructions like that. If they withdrew from the cities it was to avoid a repetition of massacres which took place in Lubango, Huila Province, and Namibe Province.

We cannot comment on the U.S. State Department's statement because we have heard it through the press. All the same, since there is talk about negotiations, we would like to call on Western governments to create an atmosphere and grounds that would truly facilitate these negotiations because unbalanced statements can disturb the atmosphere of negotiations, favoring the government and enabling it to appear at the negotiating table in an arrogant manner. [end recording]

The UNITA information secretary said his party wants to release the captured foreigners.

[Begin Valentim recording] Yes, UNITA is going to release them [words indistinct] UNITA policy is to release them without delay. If there is a delay it is because Petrofina Oil Company is preparing logistical means for their repatriation. [end recording]

#### Foreigners Said in 'Good Health'

*MB2301072993 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] Jorge Samundo, ambassador of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to France, gave assurances yesterday that foreigners captured by UNITA in Soyo are in good health. The ambassador said the 18 captured foreigners are in no way prisoners.

#### Oil Company Evacuating Expatriates

*MB2301165793 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] The operators of Angola's biggest oil field in the Cabinda enclave are evacuating expatriate staff after the take-over of the Soyo oil town further south by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] this week.

An official with the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company said there appeared to be no threat of an imminent UNITA attack, contrary to reports on the state-run media, but he said the company had begun this week to evacuate about 150 nonessential expatriate staff.

He said staff levels were being reduced as a protective measure. He said Cabinda's 300,000 barrels a day of off-shore oil production—about 60 percent of Angola's most vital export—was not affected.

#### UNITA Supporters in Luanda Come Under Attack

*MB2201165693 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The renewed civil war in Angola has raged on again this week. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has [words indistinct] by capturing the oil town of Soyo in the north, and the battle for

UNITA's headquarters city of Huambo has continued in central Angola. There is, however, more tentative talk of a peace meeting in Addis Ababa. But now there have been clashes in the capital, Luanda, between local citizens and people known as Zairians, who are suspected of supporting UNITA. On the line to Luanda, Rageh Omar asked Nicola Bajon what had been happening:

[Begin recording] [Bajon] Eyewitnesses are confirming that, this morning in a couple of the most important parallel markets, have taken place clashes between the local population and that what we know here like Zairians. Probably, we are talking about the repatriated Angolan citizens from Zaire, which conserve some customs of that neighboring country. The reaction comes after the informations and rumors what we have in Luanda in the sense that these Zairians are recruited by UNITA to fight against the governmental troops and that they are involved also in a preparation of some kind of attempt against President dos Santos.

[Omar] So, you are saying that the whole thing started when the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] began rumors that the UNITA was recruiting some Zairian soldiers and mercenaries to fight on their side.

[Bajon] Yes, that is the information what we have in this moment, but we must remember that after the clashes of the beginning of November we had practically the same situation when these Zairians suffered the retaliation of the population because they give support during the electoral campaign to the UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. So, we can say that we have a strong presence of political elements and all that what is happening today in Luanda.

[Omar] And how extensive have the clashes been? Do you have any figures of people dead and wounded?

[Bajon] Well, that what we have from two hospitals in Luanda, talking between 10 and 20 dead, and more than 200 wounded people. [end recording]

#### Government Issues Communique

*MB2201210293 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Text] We will now read a communique from the Ministry of the Interior:

Following the September 1992 elections, which were regarded as free and fair by all, with the international community legally represented by the United Nations, a number of political and military actions have been carried out by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], rejecting a lawful event that was endorsed domestically and internationally. Those UNITA actions have created an atmosphere of tension among the residents, awakening the instinct of



self-defense and respect for property, because at present there is a de facto war being waged against our people in collusion with forces from foreign countries.

It has been noted in that context that certain sectors of the population, who have been aggravated, have behaved unbekomingly against citizens and their property. Such action could stain the positive work that the residents of Luanda are carrying out in defense of the democratic gains.

In view of that state of affairs, the Luanda Provincial Command of the National Police, through its operational agencies, has been taking measures to prevent abnormal situations. It urges Luanda residents to uphold their traditional civic conduct and patriotism, and to concentrate their attention on vigilance and national defense against every action likely to be carried out by UNITA, because the Provincial Command will lawfully act against all those who violate the laws of the country.

#### **Generals Reportedly Reprimanded for Soyo's Fall**

*MB2301154493 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] On 20 January the Supreme Command of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] was summoned by the Futungo de Belas [President's Office] chief to justify how the city of Soyo fell into the hands of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. In the presence of the Political Bureau of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party, the FAPLA generals were humiliated and transferred to the battle fronts, namely Lubango, Catumbela, and Cabinda.

Reliable sources say that the MPLA general in charge of the city of Soyo has been demoted. He has not been identified.

The fall of that city means that Jose Eduardo dos Santos' war economy is losing \$1.5 million daily.

#### **'First' Diplomatic Meeting of Japan, UNITA**

*MB2401141893 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[Text] Dr. Marcos Samondo, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] representative at the United Nations, a few hours ago received an envoy from the Japanese Foreign Ministry carrying a message from his government, expressing Japanese authorities' views on the current Angolan crisis. The meeting, which is the first diplomatic encounter between the Angolan opposition and the Japanese Empire [as heard], has been described by our correspondent Antonio Smith as cordial. Antonio Smith says the message expresses the Japanese Government's concern over the present situation in Angola. Japan had great expectations of the Angolan peace process, and it laments the current

serious situation. The message says an Angola at war risks being ignored by the international community, thus resulting in very negative consequences for the rest of the African continent.

At the end of the meeting, Dr. Samondo told Antonio Smith that Japan recognizes that only a mutual understanding between UNITA and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] can bring about an atmosphere of peace in Angola. He said Japan does not share the views held by some people that UNITA should be destroyed. He mentioned attacks on UNITA in Luanda, Namibe, Lubango, Benguela, Lobito, and other parts of the country.

What is more, the UNITA representative at the United Nations met with entrepreneurs and bank directors concerned with the situation in the oil-producing district of Soyo. The Angolan official assured them that UNITA was only defending the people from the government's warmongering attacks and had no ill intentions toward the local residents. Marcos Samondo said foreigners in the custody of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola in Soyo are in good health. It will be noted that UNITA ambassador in Paris Dr. Jorge Senguende had earlier given the same assurances.

#### **Malawi**

##### **Banda Orders Release of Vera Chirwa 24 Jan**

*MB2401190393 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, in exercise of his constitutional powers as head of state, has pardoned Mrs. Vera Chirwa and ordered her release from prison. Announcing the decision, a spokesman of the Office of the President and Cabinet in Lilongwe said Mrs. Vera Chirwa was released from prison at four o'clock [1400 GMT] this afternoon. In ordering her release, the spokesman for the life president took into account several humanitarian considerations and nothing more.

Mrs. Vera Chirwa had been sentenced to death for treason with her late husband in 1981. The life president commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment for both Mrs. Vera Chirwa and her husband, who died in prison late last year.

##### **Official Denies Attacks on Opposition Being Planned**

*MB2401152593 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Despite greater political openness in Malawi—there may seem to be greater political openness in Malawi than there has been for many years—the opponents of President Banda's rule and his powerful Malawi

Congress Party [MCP] still feel that there is a long way to go before they can operate freely. The two main opposition groupings—the Alliance for Democracy, or Aford, and the United Democratic Front, or UDF—say that the ruling party has been holding secret strategy meetings to decide how to destroy the opposition. Specifically, an Aford press statement complains that there are plans for supporters of the opposition employed by the city of Blantyre to be sacked and that members of the MCP's youth league plan to go from house to house at night, picking up opposition leaders and getting rid of them. Robin White put that allegation to government Minister Heatherwick Ntaba.

[Begin recording] [Ntaba] These claims are so ridiculous, so outrageous. It is not the first time we are receiving such ridiculous claims or allegations from the opposition side, but there is just absolutely no truth to the allegations that there have been meetings or plans by the Malawi Congress Party to [words indistinct] of the opposition Malawi supporters.

[White] Could there have been some (?wild) people at this meeting or one of your meetings, sir, who suggested doing that kind of thing?

[Ntaba] It would be so unheard of, so unusual, so counterproductive to the Malawi Congress Party strategies. We have always been a party of peace. We have always wanted to have a peaceful referendum, and it is inconceivable, it is so out of the ordinary, so outrageous. It is simply a propaganda ploy.

[White] You say it is outrageous, but I mean, there was not so long ago a meeting of the Malawi Congress Party which was discussing what to do with the Bishops and people did say at that meeting that, you know, let us go and bump off these bishops.

[Ntaba] You are talking about a particular meeting which took place at a particular point in time. Yes, there were people who were angry with what had happened at that particular time and they expressed their views, but what transpired, and in fact, what was issued out as an official statement from that meeting was that the Malawi Congress Party wanted peace and calm. The fact is, there was a hot debate, but those who advocated peace and calm won the day, and there was no harm done to any of the bishops.

[White] But presumably these same hotheads still exist within the Malawi Congress Party. Are they under control?

[Ntaba] Of course, the fact that nothing happened after that meeting means that these tempers, that may have flared up at that time, have certainly been brought under control.

[White] But this claim is very specific. It has got the people there, the date it happened. I mean, why should they make up something like this?

[Ntaba] They have been similarly specific before in Aford, mentioning names of people who have been killed

by agents or supporters of the Malawi Congress Party, only to find those very same individuals alive and well.

[White] Would you accept, though, that the activities of the Malawi youth, your Youth League, have been accepted in the past?

[Ntaba] No, I would not accept that. The Malawi Youth are disciplined youth. They listen to authority. They obey their elders. We have no problems controlling the youth of Malawi. They are a very well behaved and very well disciplined lot. So, I cannot accept the allegations that the youth of Malawi, whether they are youth leaguers in the Malawi Congress Party or the youth leaguers in the opposition groups, are not well behaved. I cannot accept that.

[White] Some people, you know, they say that in fact the police now are rather fair to the opposition in Malawi, but it is the youth league that they fear, that the Malawi Police are prepared to protect the opposition, allow them to hold public meetings, and so on, but people fear that the Malawi Youth League is going to come along and smash up their meetings.

[Ntaba] That just proves the other point I would have been making to you. The very same opposition have been making very wild statements, very wild accusations against the police. They do not want to have anything to do with the police. They believe the police are so passionately in favor of the Malawi Congress Party, and against multiparty politics. Now the same opposition groups are now saying the police are fair to them but the Malawi Congress Party youth are not. Now, what is the truth?

[White] What is the truth, you tell me?

[Ntaba] The truth is the police are simply doing their law enforcement job. Whenever they believe anybody is doing anything that violates the law, the Malawi Police are a disciplined group, and they will go ahead, and do their law enforcement job.

[White] And what about the Youth League?

[Ntaba] They will do the same. We have had members of the Youth League who have been arrested, prosecuted, and even been imprisoned for violating the law. The police, the Malawi Police have done that.

[White] As you go around briefing members of the Youth League, what do you tell them? To go to opposition meetings and watch or go to opposition meetings and boo them or stay away from the opposition meetings? What do you tell them to do?

[Ntaba] Of course, we are not telling them to go and boo at the opposition meetings because that would disrupt the peace that we all very much want to maintain in the country. We have told them to continue the development work that they have been doing. They do a lot,

including maintaining law and order in the villages. You do not have that kind of presence of the police in the villages. If anybody steals in the villages, for instance, which is a very rare occurrence, it is the Malawi youth that apprehend such a criminal.

[White] Why, why don't the police do that?

[Ntaba] We do not have enough policemen to be present in each and every....

[White, interrupting] But they're a kind of quasi-police force [words indistinct].

[Ntaba] They are voluntary. They do their peace or law maintenance jobs in complementing the police force, in a voluntary manner. The Malawi Congress Party has always encouraged them to participate in the nation building task by doing anything that will be good for the nation. [end recording]

#### **Banda Appoints 3 Cabinet Ministers**

*MB2201201093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Text] His Excellency, the life president, Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, has made three cabinet appointments with effect from the 20th of this month. An announcement from the Office of the President and Cabinet said the life president has appointed Honorable Michael Mlambala to be minister of energy and mining. Honorable Kate Kainja is to be minister of education and culture, and Honorable (Sonese Kaponga) to be minister at large.

#### **Mozambique**

##### **UN Proposal on Troop Confinement Accepted**

*MB2401051393 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] The Supervisory and Control Commission, which is monitoring the implementation of the Mozambican peace agreement, has formally accepted the proposal made by UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello for the opening of four bases of the 49 assembly points where forces of the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] are to be garrisoned prior to demobilization. A statement signed by Mr. Ajello and by the chief negotiators of the two former belligerents, Armando Guebuza and Raul Domingos, made it clear that the Supervisory and Control Commission will not wait for the arrival of the full UN-peace keeping force before starting the movement of fighters into the assembly points.

The statement says delays in concentrating forces in the assembly points could also affect the implementation of other parts of the peace accords, notably the country's first multiparty general elections. The statement stressed that an election campaign cannot begin until demobilization is complete, and the nearly (?30,000-strong) armed forces have been [words indistinct]. The plan

outlined in last night's statement is that all 49 sites proposed for assembly points will be surveyed within a month, and the first 12 of these points will be equipped with material needed to accommodate troops. Once these points have been set up, a further 12 will be equipped provided there are enough UN personnel and resources available. The process will be repeated until all 49 assembly points are functioning. The statement gives no timetable for moving the fighters into the assembly points. It merely says that concentration of forces will be started in accordance with modalities to be drafted later by the Supervisory and Control Commission. The UN force is given the task of ensuring order and stability in zones abandoned by the Mozambican army and Renamo forces when they move into the assembly points.

#### **Swaziland**

##### **'Urgent Meeting' With Mozambique Sought**

*MB2401093793 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 24 Jan 93 pp 1-2*

[By Pat Jele: "Top meeting for tension East border"]

[Text] Government has called for an urgent meeting with the Government of The Peoples' Republic of Mozambique to discuss the political happenings at the boundary of the two countries.

However the date of the meeting is not yet known depending on how promptly will the Mozambican government react to the request by the Swaziland government.

This has been confirmed by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Philemon Dlamini.

Crime situation within the boundary of the two countries has worsened with Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] soldiers escorting Mozambicans to cross into the country illegally which resulted in shoot out between the armies of the two countries.

However, no-one has been killed during the confrontation.

The Swaziland soldiers blame the Mozambican soldiers for being the first to open fire at them.

"The meeting is so urgent in that we need to iron out some issues with the Mozambican government before it's too late.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is quite aware of the happenings between the borders of the two countries.

"We will make it a point that the meeting is given the necessary urgency that it deserves.

"There are serious issues of political nature taking place at the Eastern border which calls for the attention of the two Governments.



"The Mozambican Embassy in Swaziland has also been contacted by the Foreign Affairs office about the intended meeting about this issue," said Mr Dlamini.

#### **Official Comments on U.S. Human Rights Record**

MB2401134593 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 24 Jan 93 pp 16-17

[Continuation of "comments" by Norman Malinga, principal secretary in the Ministry of Broadcasting and Information: "America's actions do not match its words"—all quotation marks as published]

[Text] Your Excellencies, my comments on the Human Rights practice by the U.S. arises from the fact that this country's various administrations have taken upon themselves to champion this issue throughout Africa.

The local media in this country recently published reports by the United States Congress about Swaziland's Human Rights records. What we wanted to establish is whether this Goliath of Human Rights was also practicing what it preaches.

We found a discrepancy between words and action. We discovered that the records show that the U.S.A. is not a party to some of these major international instruments including the 1948 Convention on Genocide.

Our further investigations revealed that according to a study in the February 1990 edition of the Los Angeles Times "one of four black men in the twenty's is in jail, prison or otherwise under the control of criminal courts through probation or parole". The crime data analysis was released by the sentencing project, a Washington non-profit group that lobbies for alternatives to incarceration. In this study a shocking revelation was made by Marc Mauer when he said "We now risk the possibility of writing off an entire generation of the black men from leading productive lives. This has ominous implications for the black community."

The Los Angeles Times wrote another article on July, 10, 1990, it dealt with the crisis of the black male.

"Violence is the number one cause of death for black males between 15 and 25. Their murder rate is ten times that of their white counterparts. In California, black males, are three times more likely to be murdered than to be admitted to the University of California. In poor inner-city neighbourhoods are less likely to live to the age of 65, than men in Bangladesh, one of the world's poorest nations. Black males are the only United States demographic group that can expect to live shorter lives in 1990 than they did in 1980".

These reports, Your Excellencies are from a nation that champions Human Rights and has given itself the role of a Goliath that oversees, and judges the world. If a system that existed more than 200 years ago fails to produce a

role model on Human Rights implementation, what should be expected of small poor states who are hardly 30 years old.

If in the nineties there are reports that this high tech. No. 1 Super Power system runs the risk of writing off an entire generation of black men from leading productive lives, and in one of every four of their black teenagers is in jail, one begins to wonder whether this drive to democratize Africa overnight is genuine. If a group of 20 million people have not been given their rights of equal for equal pay in terms of human rights article 23 93). [sentence as published]

"Everyone, without discrimination has the right to equal pay for equal work" in the last 200 years, one wonders about democratization pace Africa is expected to achieve. [sentence as published] It is important for all African Governments to adapt to change. Their people desire change. When they want it let them get it, without delay.

What is suspicious is when an outsider stirs up a confrontation and takes up an opportunity to sow seeds of division. If a nation's divided, then the sponsor is in a position to control. Division and aid or dependency have become tools of control. The third force in South Africa, the RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] Bandits in Mozambique are hired agents against their own people. Their purpose is to enforce tribal divisions and cause instability.

There is a consensus for the need to change in Africa. If that consensus exists, why do sponsors force an unrealistic pace. It would appear they are eager to stir up confrontation. It is not surprising that these confrontations have led to armed distabilizations. Let us not forget that the arms trade is a big industry that has been affected by the end-of-Cold War budget reductions. The aid bill from Eastern Europe is big and a reason must be given for reducing traditional assistance to Africa.

Africa has serious long term economic problems. These cannot be solved overnight. If people are agitated to call for instant solutions to long term problems, that is incitement. It is a deliberate and dishonest tactic to raise expectations knowing well that these problems cannot be solved overnight. When these high expectations are not met conflict then takes place. What has been the pace or time span of implementing Human Rights by the U.S.A. It is over 200 years. Africa is expected to be democratic just one year after the end of the cold war. Money Magazine of December 1989, published an investigation to show how after 25 years of the signing of civil rights act of 1964, that the U.S.A. system still discriminates black people.

I quote: "Clear your mind for a moment of all the notions you've ever held about blacks, whites had racial discrimination. Now take a look at these stark statistics. Black household with an annual income of \$24,000 to 48,000 has a net worth that is only one-third that of a white household with the same earnings—\$17,627 compared with \$54,644.

Indeed, at virtually every age, income and education level, blacks trail whites in net worth (the total value of what they own minus what they owe.)

Blacks earn 10 percent to 26 less than whites with similar educational backgrounds, the medium income for black male college graduates in 1987 (the latest figures available) lagged that of college educated white men by 26 percent—\$26,550 VS \$35,710. Graduate school raises a black man's medium earnings to \$35,815, but that's still 15 percent less than the \$42,063 of a white who attended graduate school.

Black professional and Managers are twice as likely to be jobless as Whites, with unemployment rates of 3.9 percent VS 1.8 percent as of March, 1989. That means two income black families are far more likely to lose in income and drop from the middle class.

How is it possible that, 25 years of after the signing of the historic civil rights Act of 1964, such blatant inequalities continue to exist?

From earning as much as whites lowers their access to mortgages, business loans and other financial services, retards their homes rate of appreciation, prevents them from increasing their wealth effectively, and deprives them of the economic well-being enjoyed by their white middle class counterparts.

Such inequalities are partly the result of prejudice that still prevails. The appreciation of the black homes, but today's economic inequalities are also the legacy of past discrimination that has limited educational and job opportunities, preventing blacks from competing on an equal footing with whites. [sentence as published]

A positive historic account of the United States position is given in details by Gardner in "Human Rights—Some next steps". It is contained in the 1949 State Department bulletin 320 of 1963 for the purpose of this presentation we shall look at other few examples of case studies not contained in bulletin 320.

Somebody once asked whether the U.S.A. has signed the Declaration of Human Rights or the Charter of the United Nations. I am not going to pursue that question because the records of signatories to various International treaties, are deposited with the United Nation's Secretary General. The record are there to be seen.

What interests me in the U.S.A. State practice on this issue over the years, and their domestic law enforcement history regarding the United Nations Declaration on the protection of Human Rights. Let us look at a case *Fuji Vs, California* (District C.T. and Division 1950), in which the California District held that the Alien land law invalid on the ground that it conflicted with Human Rights provision of the U.N. charter. These of course, Your Excellencies are articles 11(3)55 (c) 63 (2) 68 and 76 (c).

The judge in this case cited a similar case in Ontario where the judge declared a restrictive racial covenant void as it was against public policy, citing the Charter

provisions of Human Rights as indicative of public policy. What surprised many people at the time was that one appeal the California supreme court held that statute invalid under the fourteenth amendment, out right and plainly rejecting the lower courts view that the provision on Human rights became the supreme law of the land. Reference to this case are 58 (A) 2ND 718, 2ND 671, 621-22, (1952). The Supreme Court observed "that the charter provisions lacked the mandatory quality and definiteness that would indicate an intent to create enforceable rights."

If I am not mistaken Your Excellencies, one record further demonstrates the reluctance of the U.S.A. in giving Human Rights principle legal force teeth. The State department bulletin No. 19 of 1948 quotes the U.S.A. representative in the General Assembly of 1948 when the Universal Declaration of human rights was adopted by 48 votes to 0 and 8 absentions when he said "It is not an international agreement of law or legal obligation".

While it is understood that a declaration does not carry the same legal obligation, weight as a bilateral treaty or domestic law, we would, in as far as the enforcement of human rights principles are concerned, expect the main sponsor to set a precedent in according these principle necessary enforcement weight.

The rights of the minorities have been a subject of discussion at international law for many years. The World Court has pronounced its opinion on several occasions on this matter. At one stage it came up with a test known as "Equality in fact". Laws were in place which protected minorities, they were, however, not practised "in fact". There were many rights of minorities which existed in national acts which "honoured the letter of international obligations and sinned against their spirit".

The court, in dealing with such cases in its advisory opinion on the German settlers in Poland (1993), formulated the principle with unmistakable emphasis "article 8 of the treaty guarantees to racial minorities the same treatment and security in law and in fact....there must be equality in fact as well as ostensible legal equality.-....equality in fact."

In 1935 the World Court on its advisory opinion on minority schools in Albania reasserted this principle....the court started from the premise that "The conception equality in fact excluded a merely formal equality. While equality in law precludes discrimination of any kind, equality in fact may involve the necessity of a different treatment in order to attain the result which establishes an equilibrium between different situations".

George Schwarzenburger Reader in International Law in the University of London says "equality can not be applied in the abstract. It must be interpreted as an

equality which is peculiar to the relations between the majority and minorities." He also makes reference to the World Court's opinion on minorities. He cites the 1935 minority school case in Albania which states the "equality in fact" principle very clearly. "It is to imagine cases in which equality of treatment of the majority and of the minority, whose situations and requirements are different, would result in equality in fact". Schwarzenburger concludes "what is required is effective and genuine equality". Los Angeles Times studies articles, and the Money magazine report makes it clear that the black minority in the United States do not enjoy the equality of treatment "in fact". The system sins against their spirit.

When looking at the historical record concerning the relationship between Africa and former colonial masters one finds one common trend and that of exploitation and racism. The slave trade era was more explicit in demonstrating the true motives of this legalized evil practices. It is therefore important to revisit this era in order to find out how deep the roots of exploitation, ethnic and racial prejudice were because they continue even this day to affect our lives even after 300 years. As we have examined also the effects of ideological cold war on the present system of government, it is necessary to look at another factor which continues to be applied to foster exploitation and control and that is brutal racial prejudice. Its ugly face results are seen in the black on black violence in South Africa and the purposeless carnage and destruction of villagers and rural population by RENAMO bandits in Mozambique. The sad thing is that violence now happens on a daily basis and has been taken as a way of life. The world had got use to it. The fact that close to a million or over people in Mozambique and South Africa have died since 1984 does not alarm the World. It has come to be an accepted fact that Africans, in anyway die and suffer even of hunger. "Nothing can be done about it" they say. Slavery and colonialism were accepted evils of life even then.

Racial theories regarding the inferiority of blacks and their sub-human nature were evolved to justify treating them as human cargo vital for industrial progress of the civilized. It is one reason that the life of Africans has become cheap. If one person from abroad who is not an African got killed in the cross fire incident will usually dominate the world press.

Thousands of tribal groups in Soweto and rural Mozambique have been killed. Their death is regarded as not newsworthy any more. If the calculated night massacre of innocent families had happened in Sandton suburbs the World media would be continuously hysterical. The International media houses would be orchestrated to report even the death of one person. For example one White lady who was killed under mysterious circumstances in Kenya, her story dominated the World press.

The slavery to which African population was subjected in the Americas was by far the most typical and unhuman case of racial discrimination concludes a

United Nations report by Herman Santa Cruz special Rapporteur of the Sub Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. He quotes a statement by the Government of Jamaica.

"During the period of slavery and in the immediate post-emancipation years, economic and social distinctions followed racial lines. Consequently black people were in the lowest rung of the economic and social ladder. It is true today that large numbers of persons of Africa origin are still the poorest and most uneducated members of the Jamaica Society".

This statement by the Jamaican Government applies to every country in Africa. Here in Swaziland, in our capital town Mbabane what class and who owns prime real estate business? Business establishment especially financial institutions in Southern African discriminate against blacks. African business projects that are viable and promise to make a meaningful impact on the economy are often refused financing. I have seen well prepared projects sabotaged by our financial institutions. It appears there is a careful scheme to shoot down those who will give a bad example by being successful in big business.

The song that must be heard is the small scale business as if the norm is that Swazis must concentrate in the small business area. When the Swazi Inn changed ownership and the new proprietors were Swazis there was a remarkable flight of white patronage. The management bent over backwards to induce them. They acquired best cooks, and prepared best tasting meals to attract business men luncheons. Patronage remained at a low ebb. The methods used in our banking institutions are subtle. There is a particular case I know of a multi-million Emalangeni project prepared by Swazi professionals that was delayed.

That delay threatened to ruin the project. The banks could not argue against it. It was well prepared. They agreed, in principle, to finance it. When the signature of the manager was required in order to release the loan to enable the business to meet a certain deadline, he decided to go on leave.

The black against black tactic applies in the business arena also. Discrimination is now carried by black agents of the system. It is not open. An African employee of the bank is usually used to convey the decision to deny a loan. African employee of the bank is usually used to convey the decision to deny a loan. [Last two sentences as published] African Media personnel too are used in calculated and well orchestrated media campaigns to discredit and label negatively African attempts to economic advancements. This is skillfully done under the guise of the freedom of the press.

African surrogate organisations spring up to shoot down other Africans in the name of democracy. Democracy is wanted by all Africans but the way it is pushed around many begin to suspect that there are ulterior motives.



In order for Africa not to address the glaring injustice her attention had been skilfully diverted to focus on corruption by Government. Black on black violence everywhere in Africa has been employed as a tactic to draw away attention from the real cause of inhumane deprivation and injustice. The Western media and foreign owned media outlets, news papers and Broadcast stations promote this theme. Editorial policies are guided by it. There is a visible world-wide campaign to characterise African government as corrupt. There is corruption in African and many other countries have it. We agree it must be exposed but to characterise the whole continent as corrupt is an evil racist tactic.

Paragraph 30 of Cruz UN report on racial discrimination states:

"The process of eliminating racial discrimination against slaves and their descendants was long and difficult, particularly in some countries. Racial prejudices were allayed sooner and racial integration effect faster and more thoroughly in the America Nations colonized by Spain and Portugal than in the United States of America, where for several decades inequality continued to be a dominant feature of relations between white and coloured races and discrimination continued to be practised in the matter of enjoyment of the fundamental rights embodied in from the rest of the country. The electronic communications revolution advanced the national homogenization process. Radio, Television, the movies and the phonograph brought an insistent mass culture of shared sights, sounds, and attitudes to every region, every social class, every income level, and every ethnic category in the land. If the common denominator was very high and did as much as to imbed as uproot racial stereotype, all this cross-fertilization reduced much of what provincialism remained in the country and gave wide exposure to the achievements of such Negroes as Ralph Bunche, Richard Wright, Louis Armstrong, and Jackie Robinson. Evidence was accumulating that black Americans had much to offer their country if given the opportunity to grow up in decent surroundings and make their way like everyone else. Revulsion over incidents of racial violence grew. The clergy, longtime protector of Jim Crow religion in much of the nation, tuned moral as well as pious and began to call for racial equality and act in ways to help achieve it. Cruz goes on to explain that.

"It was this receptive soil that the Supreme Court planted the seed of Brown".

"It should be noted that the vigorous action of coloured citizens was an important contributory factor in the progress made in the United States. Such enlightened leaders as Martin Luther King organized great peaceful pressure movements, finding had also since the Second World War, become much more clearly and forcefully aware of their civil, social and economic rights. [sentence as published] Other movements were violent in nature and conflicts broke out which greatly stirred the people of the United States. The black population was gradually

building up a very strong sense of its own dignity and worth. The independence of the African colonies undoubtedly contributed to this process".

Paragraph 25 of Cruz UN report goes to reveal some of the roots of racism which lingers on up to this day: According to Michael Banton"

Slavery attained its greatest importance as a means of organizing labour on plantations.....Both lord and planter exercised judicial functions and tended eventually to become officials of the State. Extreme subordination could not be maintained on the plantations if the slaves could easily escape or could be instigated to disobedience by rebellions teachings outside. But the slaves and employees could not be isolated from local life outside the plantation. Therefore the planters who held the political power were obliged to see that similar principles of racial subordination obtained outside.

Once the expectation took hold that a white complexion designated the status of freemen and a dark complexion that of slave, a special logic was established which, in the circumstances of the time, made it almost inevitable that the social system would develop in particular way.

The planters needed the support of the non-slaveholders (for there was a continual fear of slave revolts) and the price of this support was the elevation of the meanest white over the worthiest Negro.

This doctrine was later stated before the outbreak of the American Civil War by Jefferson Davis, a Southern leader. He told the Senate: "One of the reconciling features of the existence of Negro slavery is the fact that it raised white men to the same general level, that it dignifies and exalts every white man by the presence of a lower race". White supremacy and solidarity became a political doctrine, sometimes over-looked in private matters but never in public matters. Part of the Price of the non-slaveholding whites was the maintenance of the status gap between white and black".

#### **Pudemo Reacts to Official's Criticism of U.S.**

MB1601121993 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 16 Jan 93 p 32

[By Gordon Mbuli]

[Text] The Peoples United Democratic Movement (PUDEMO) has invited Principal Secretary for Broadcasting, Information and Tourism, Mr Norman Malinga to attend one of their rallies.

In a scathing reaction to Mr Malinga's outburst against the American government, PUDEMO secretary general, Mr Dominic Mngomezulu advised him that it is an inalienable right of people to form organisations.

PUDEMO was reacting to a statement this week by Mr Malinga in which he accused the United States government of interfering with affairs of this Kingdom.

"It is important for someone to remind our friends that direct participation in the political affairs of the nation is a prerogative reserved for Swazi people.

"The U.S.A. practice of commenting on our political situation with the view to influence its direction, invests upon a foreign country's rights to interfere in what falls within the jurisdiction perimeter of the Kingdom," he wrote in part.

The letter was directed to his counterpart at Foreign Affairs, Mr Philemon Dlamini.

Mr Mngomezulu reminded Mr Malinga that Nkomeni Ntiwane, the boss to Mr Malinga sought interference with the freedom of the press.

"Responsible and patriotic voices called him to order. He probably now regrets why he even did what he did.

"Before the dust settled, it is you now making an addition to Mr Ntiwane's mess by interfering with the right of citizens to associate.

"I find it particularly disturbing that this should come from an experienced and accomplished diplomat like you. You should know better that it is an inalienable right of people to form organisations.

"In exercise of this right, our people have formed all sorts of organisations including Human Rights and political organisations. Your suggestion that organisations such as HUMARAS [Human Rights Association of Swaziland] have been formed at the instigation of America is an insult to both our people and our friends in the USA.

"You know as much as I do Sir that HUMARAS is a human rights organisation—period. It was never formed by any American but exclusively by Swazis who are keen on promoting detention of human rights violations in the Kingdom. Political parties, as is known to you include PUDEMO and others. Even then, these parties were formed by Swazis and not Americans. If Swaziland does not violate human rights as you imply, then outbursts such as yours and your boss are misplaced. We know that change is painful to those, like yourself, who seem not to like it.

"But if you were to be patient for a while, it would soon be over and you might be happier in the new democratic order.

"May I conclude Sir, by inviting you to some of our countrywide rallies for a chance to exchange views openly with other citizens."

—On another note, PUDEMO will be holding its country-wide rally today at the Simunye Plaza for the Lubombo region.

Mr Mngomezulu said at today's rally their members will deal on issues such as the position of the movement with regards to the anticipated general elections under the Tinkhundla [Traditional Community Councils] system.

Other issues to be discussed are:

—Explanation on the petition currently in circulation which solicits signatures of those people who say yes to multiparty democracy.

—Drought situation and retrenchments in certain establishments in the country.

## Burkina Faso

### Compaore Sends Congratulatory Message to Clinton

AB2301221393 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 23 Jan 93

[Text] His Excellency Blaise Compaore has sent a congratulatory message to his American counterpart, Bill Clinton. The message reads as follows:

To His Excellency Bill Clinton, President of the United States of America: Your brilliant election to the high office of chief executive of your country offers me another opportunity to address to you on behalf of the Government and people of Burkina Faso, as well as on my own behalf, my very warm congratulations. This election is a testimony of the American people's esteem and confidence in you. The ideals of justice and progress which you so stoutly defend bring along hope to the peoples of the Third World at a time of far-reaching changes on the international scene.

I therefore hope to see under your administration a further strengthening of cooperation between our two countries and peoples. I seize the opportunity here to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

[Signed] His Excellency Blaise Compaore, president of Burkina Faso and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

### Compaore Returns From Mali; Discusses Tuareg Question

AB2201203793 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Excerpt] The president of Burkina Faso returned home this afternoon from Bamako where he paid a 48-hour friendly working visit. Blaise Compaore's visit to Mali offered the opportunity to exchange views on strengthening the excellent ties of cooperation between Mali and Burkina Faso. Rampako Ouedraogo was in the president's delegation. He views the outcome of this visit to Bamako by the president of Burkina Faso.

[Ouedraogo] His trip to Mali had a double significance: While offering an excellent opportunity for the exchange of views between Malian and Burkinabe authorities on bilateral cooperation, it also clearly dispelled the rumors of active support by the Burkinabe authorities to the Tuareg rebel (Ruta) who took refuge in Burkina Faso in the early days of the crisis. The Tuareg question therefore came up at the various meetings with the Malian press. Just as he did on arrival in Bamako when the question was put to him, Blaise Compaore confirmed the consultation and (?dialogue) with the Malian authorities on the issue. This clarified matters on this Tuareg question:

[Begin Compaore recording] We have always stated that we support Mali's National Pact in this Tuareg problem. With the Malian authorities we made a preliminary contact which, as you know, led to an agreement which brought

(Ruta) round to participate in the implementation of this pact, and we made it crystal clear to Mr. (Ruta) that for Burkina Faso there would be no question of him envisioning anything other than pursuing the path of dialogue with the competent authorities in Bamako in the search for a solution to the nationality question [words indistinct]. [end recording] [passage omitted]

## Ghana

### UK's Chalker Calls Country 'Success Story'

AB2301070093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] Ghana's economic and political development is becoming a success story for Africa. This sentiment was expressed by the British minister for overseas development, Baroness Lynda Chalker, in a pre-departure interview in Accra. She expressed her government's commitment to consolidate the cordial relations that exist between the two countries. This report by airport correspondent, George Ankrah, is read to you.

[Begin studio announcer recording] Before the pre-departure interview, Baroness Chalker inspected the rehabilitation works going on at the Kotoka International Airport. The project is supported by a UK mixed credit, including a non-repayable grant of 10.2 million pounds from the Overseas Development Organization [as heard]. Under the contract, airfield ground license, navigation aids, communications, and meteorological equipment are being provided. Baroness Chalker described the work as splendid.

At the interview, the British minister disclosed that Ghana is already Britain's third export market in sub-Saharan Africa and UK's private investment in Ghana exceeds 160 million pounds. She said British businessmen are showing increased confidence in Ghana.

On developments in Africa, Baroness Chalker said she had useful discussions with President Rawlings and other government officials on Angola, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Togo. She pledged the UK's support for Ghana's contribution to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], describing it as an important example of an African initiative to resolve an African dispute.

Touching on the local political scene, Baroness Chalker said she had fruitful discussions with opposition leaders. She noted that the opposition has the right to challenge and discuss government's decisions very well. She said now is the time for both the government and the opposition to talk about what Ghana needs, and she expressed confidence in the ability of the speaker of parliament to chair such mutual discussions responsibly. [end recording]



**Signs Tax Agreement, Departs**

AB2301164393 Accra *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* in English 21 Jan 93 p 1, 8

[Excerpt] Ghana and the United Kingdom yesterday signed an agreement in Accra for the avoidance of double taxation on investors.

The agreement is also "for the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital gains."

Dr Kwesi Botchwey, head of government business in charge of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, and Baroness Lynda Chalker, the visiting British Minister for Overseas Development, signed the agreement which was negotiated for last year.

Dr Botchwey said the problem of double taxation has been a source of worry and concern to both developed and developing nations.

Double taxation is defined as "the imposition of comparable taxes in two (or more) states on the same taxpayer in respect of the same subject-matter and for identical periods."

Dr Botchwey said this is recognised as one of the major impediments to the free flow of trade and investment between countries. [passage omitted]

**PHP Official on Reasons for Electoral Boycott**

AB2301134493 London *BBC World Service* in English 1830 GMT 20 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The four Ghanaian opposition parties which boycotted last month's parliamentary elections seem to be firmly out in the cold as far as mainstream politics is concerned. President Jerry Rawlings' NDC [National Democratic Congress] party holds all but a handful of the 200 seats, and although the four parties say they will work together, they do seem to have been marginalized by their decision to boycott the polls because of alleged rigging of the presidential election earlier in the year. In Accra, Ben Ephson spoke to Kwaku Baako, publicity secretary of one of the four parties—the People's Heritage Party or PHP. He put it to him that in effect the opposition had opted out of the democratic process in Ghana.

[Begin recording] [Baako] We boycotted the electoral process, which is quite a crucial part of the democratic exercise, but we did not boycott the culture of democracy. We did not boycott the democratic exercise itself. We were not too sure about the integrity of the process, considering all this talk about ballot infiltration here and there. So it was the electoral process that we boycotted, but we did not dissolve our parties. The Fourth Republic Constitution prescribes multipartyism, and that gives us our legal cover.

[Ephson] Don't you think that it would have been better for you to have tried to change the system by being in it, instead of standing outside and crying wolf?

[Baako] Yea, we are within it. We are within the constitutional framework. We are not in Parliament—which is just one element, quite an important element in the democratic exercise—but we are within the constitutional framework. The point is that if we had taken part in the elections, where is the guarantee that we were even going to get people into Parliament? Rawlings may be right when he said that we ran away because of fear of humiliating defeat. In a situation where you have ballot papers walking from one station to another station, it is only those with incumbency advantages that happen to have had access to that whole thing. So we were going to go into an election that could not guarantee our presence in Parliament.

[Ephson] Kwaku, but—I am sorry to cut you [off]—but in whose interest are you in politics—Rawlings or Ghana?

[Baako] Definitely in Ghana's interest. It is not Rawlings. Rawlings is just an individual. He is just one Ghanaian, however important he is. So we went into politics for the larger interest of the majority of Ghanaians.

[Ephson] So, Kwaku, if Rawlings thinks that you have the talent for a particular ministry, and he appoints you as minister or deputy minister for that particular ministry, will you accept it?

[Baako] I wouldn't, because my conscience would not allow me to accept that.

[Ephson] But then, you yourself, you have told me that you are in politics to serve Ghana, not Rawlings. So if Rawlings wants you to serve in his government, the service is to the people of Ghana, not Rawlings as an individual.

[Baako] Well, partially true, but, the truth of the matter too is that you are going to serve an NDC government. It has its program. It has its manifesto. It has its agenda, prescribed according to how NDC sees history, according to how they have seen Ghana in the last 10 years. I see it very differently, so I don't think I would be of any effective contribution to an NDC government. I would not be, and I wouldn't want to waste my time in there.

[Ephson] So for the next four years, the four opposition parties, you are going to be outside Parliament dancing on one leg for the next four years. Do you think you can survive the four years outside Parliament?

[Baako] We would—because, you see, the truth is this: We survived 10 long years of Rawlings' dictatorship, of a situation where no parties were allowed to exist and function, but as political animals, we survived. I don't see why this time, [now] that we are legal, this time that we have some opportunities to organize symposiums,

rallies, and other extra-parliamentary forms of struggle, I don't see how we cannot survive. As long as Ghanaians survive, as long as the economy is there to be resolved, Ghanaians will keep the parties alive. [end recording]

### **Secretaries Remain in Office Pending Appointments**

*AB2201203093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] In order to keep the machinery of government functioning smoothly, persons who held office as secretaries of state, regional secretaries, deputy or district secretaries immediately before the coming into force of the Constitution, have been requested to act in the appropriate office of minister, regional minister, deputy minister, or district chief executive respectively. Circular letters to this effect, dated January 7th and signed by President Rawlings, stated that the office holders concerned will continue to perform their duties on an interim basis until substantive appointments are made and approved by parliament or the District Assemblies where appropriate. Substantive ministerial appointments are to be made and approved by parliament during the first meeting, which is expected not to last for more than three months. According to sources close to the Castle, nominations for ministerial portfolios will be made by the president next week.

### **Editorial Views ECOWAS-UN Solution for Liberia**

*AB2201181993 Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 19 Jan 93 p 2*

[Unattributed editorial: "Liberia Deserves Better"]

[Text] Many concerned Ghanaians followed with interest the recent visit of the Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary General in Liberia, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers.

The strife in Liberia affects many Ghanaians directly. Some of us have family members serving with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], and while we are proud of their efforts we also worry constantly for their safety. Some Ghanaians who formerly lived and worked in Liberia have lost all their possessions and, sometimes, members of their families in terrifying circumstances.

Some of us have relatives there who have simply disappeared and we do not know their fate. Many of us have come into contact with Liberian refugees, whether at Buduburam or elsewhere, and have tried in various ways to lessen the hardships, shock and dislocation which these people have suffered.

So we were all happy when late last year the United Nations finally took official notice of a desperate situation which had been ignored by the world, with the

exception of some ECOWAS nations. "Better late than never", we all said, and hoped for something decisive.

But what happened was a U.N. ban on arms shipments to the warring factions which seems to be left to us, ECOWAS countries, to enforce, and the appointment of Mr. Gordon-Somers as a U.N. Special Representative with no powers other than to express nice and well-meaning platitudes.

He tells us that the U.N. will help to rehabilitate Liberia when the conflict ends.

He tells us that the U.N. will provide assistance to those ECOWAS countries which have dedicated their own scarce resources to attempting to bring peace to our sister country, but only after the conflict is resolved.

And he tells us that the U.N. hopes that those ECOWAS countries, such as Senegal, which cannot sustain the continued commitment of resources to this unique regional effort for peace, will not affect the commitment of other ECOMOG participants.

What he is in fact politely saying is this—"We (the U.N.) know that you guys are just developing countries with severe economic problems of your own, and that the resources you put into ECOMOG deny you some of the basic needs of your own people. But since you were daft enough to start this peace-keeping effort, the only help we can give you is our admiration until you resolve the conflict.

"After that, we are ready to talk dollars. Until then, since no major economic power has shown much interest in Liberia, even the United States which founded the country and propped up the Doe or Moe regime, we wish you the best of luck".

We are sure that Mr. Gordon-Somers, who seems a decent man, is very uncomfortable with the message he has been given to deliver.

This is emphasised by the reaction of another evidently decent man, Mr Joseph Read, a U.N. Under Secretary-General and Representative of the U.N. Secretary-General, to the Presidential inauguration in his interview with David Ampofo on Saturday, 16 January's TV Searchlight programme.

Mr Read expressed the most commendable and humanitarian sentiments, but when Mr. Ampofo tried to press him on the subject of meaningful U.N. assistance to stop the violence in Liberia, he politely but firmly changed the subject to safer topics such as child health.

It is very difficult to see any thread of consistency linking the varying attitudes and actions of major world powers and the United Nations Organization in such places as Iraq, Somalia, Bosnia and Liberia.

The last thing West Africans would want to see would be Liberia becoming an obsession in the way Iraq has become an obsession to the point of complete illogic and disregard for her people.

But we would like to see some compassionate and practical help in Liberia, instead of the timid and half-hearted attitude of the rest of the world to this burning issue.

### Ivory Coast

#### President Meets UN Envoy; Notes Liberian Situation

*AB2401132293 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1900 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] The head of state met early this morning at his home with Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, the UN secretary general's special representative to Liberia. For more than one hour, the two men discussed the situation in West Africa, particularly, the Liberian problem. Here is Gordon-Somers, who tells us more about his audience with President Houphouet-Boigny.

[Begin Gordon-Somers recording in English, fading into French translation] When I visit Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast], I always see President Houphouet-Boigny because we view him as the wise old man in Africa. He gives us his view and his understanding, particularly, on the problems of West Africa, and especially on Liberia. During the discussions, he reassured me of his commitment to peace and exhorted me to carry on with the task entrusted to me. He also urged me to do all I can to end the hostilities in Liberia. [end recording]

It should be recalled that before his audience with the head of state, the UN secretary general's representative to Liberia held talks with Mr. Charles Taylor in Liberia. He briefs us here about this meeting and gives us the United Nations stand on the Liberian conflict.

[Begin Gordon-Somers recording] He [Taylor] knows that the United Nations is involved in the Liberian peace and reconciliation process and I believe that Mr. Taylor wants those things in Liberia. The UN Security Council resolution adopted last November clearly defines this aspect of the situation. The Security Council resolution agrees with the decision and the initiative of the West African heads of state. It also approves of the work accomplished by the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group. [end recording]

### Liberia

#### NPFL Vows To Retaliate for ECOMOG Bombings

*AB2301213893 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] The National Patriotic Front of Liberia says it will retaliate without further warnings if the Nigerian-led forces of aggression and occupation continue to bomb

civilian areas in Greater Liberia. The Defense Ministry in Gbarnga said it has the capability to hit any military position of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and its military surrogates in Monrovia.

The NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] Government Defense Ministry said it has issued sufficient warnings against these indiscriminate bombings of civilian targets and residential quarters in the past few weeks.

#### ECOMOG Artillery Camp Suffers 'Heavy Casualties'

*AB2401194793 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[Text] The Nigeria-led forces of aggression and occupation in Monrovia have suffered heavy casualties at the hands of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL]. A major artillery base of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] came under heavy bombardment and destroyed following an attack on NPFL positions at the frontline in Monrovia. The ECOMOG commander assigned to the base, Major Baba Ibrahim, along with an unspecified number of Nigerian soldiers, were killed in the attack. Documents and identification cards were also captured to enable Defense Ministry officials to inform the families of the soldiers in Nigeria.

#### Sawyer, ULIMO Delegation Discuss Peace Solutions

*AB2501122993 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 25 Jan 93*

[Text] A delegation of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia, ULIMO, led by its chairman Alhaji Koromah, yesterday [24 January] met with interim president, Dr. Amos Sawyer. During the meeting, Dr. Sawyer reiterated the commitment of the Interim Government of National Unity to the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan and called on all factions to abide by the terms of the Yamoussoukro Accord, which he said remains the best possible solution to the Liberian crisis.

The president also said that Monrovia is and will remain a safe haven for all Liberians where freedom of speech, movement, and meeting is guaranteed for all regardless of political affiliation. He called on all factions to lay down their arms and give peace a chance. The interim president thanked the ULIMO leadership for the visit and expressed the hope that peace will soon come to Liberia and that Liberians of all political convictions can sit around the table and discuss the future of the country after total disarmament has been accomplished.

Speaking during the meeting, the chairman of ULIMO, Alhaji Koromah, said that ULIMO was formed as a result of Charles Taylor's intransigence. He added that his movement will disarm as soon as Mr. Taylor shows a positive sign of laying down the arms and gives the



Liberian people a chance to elect their leaders. Mr. Koromah said that his movement was totally committed to the Yamoussoukro Peace Accord.

Present at yesterday's meeting along with the interim president, Dr. Amos Sawyer, were the justice minister, Phillips Banks, the internal affairs minister, Thomas Boimah, and the director of NLC, [expansion unknown] Dr. (James Squire) as well as [words indistinct]. Accompanying the ULIMO chairman were General Joe Harris, Field Commander [words indistinct], Dr. Harry Nayou, vice chairman of ULIMO, Colonel (Dumbuya), deputy field commander, and other officials of ULIMO.

#### **Sawyer Urges International Pressure on NPFL**

*AB2301173893 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] Interim President Dr. Amos Sawyer has made a passionate call on the international community as well as the pending Abuja meeting of West African leaders to lend their full support in pressurizing Mr. Taylor and his NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] at all cost to give peace a chance. Speaking during an interview with the press corps of the departing Senegalese contingent, President Sawyer expressed optimism that once this course is maintained a solution will eventually be reached.

Commenting on the perception of the Senegalese contingent [as heard], President Sawyer registered his deep appreciation for the high level of discipline and performance of the Senegalese contingent and their generosity and gentleness during the discharge of their mission. He equally indicated his delight in seeing the Senegalese play a major role, along with other West African contingents serving in ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African State Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], in the training of a new Army for Liberia.

#### **Burkinabe Envoy on 'Peace Mission' Meets Sawyer**

*AB2201210993 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There seem to be some significant diplomatic shifts over the civil war in Liberia with rebel leader Charles Taylor and his NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] perhaps losing a vital ally, just as he begins to lose some battles against ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces on the ground. A special envoy of Burkina Faso's President Blaise Compaore is in Monrovia talking to Interim President Amos Sawyer. It is a first such visit by a Burkina diplomat since the civil war began. From Monrovia, Nianatey Allison faxed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] When I met Ambassador Leon [name indistinct] this morning, at Interim President Sawyer's Executive Mansion, he told me that he

had brought a message concerning relations between Burkina Faso and Liberia, and the quest for peace in Liberia. Wearing an olive green suit with a matching tie, the ambassador kept shifting from one foot to the other, as a colleague and I asked him questions. He either did not answer straight or refused to comment on it at all. For example, when asked why he was in Monrovia, he answered that he had been invited by the Interim Government, but the truth, as we learnt later, is that he was sent by Burkina President Blaise Compaore on a peace mission.

Ambassador Bassome has met with a number of officials of the Interim Government and political leaders here, and his itinerary also includes a dinner with ECOMOG field commander, Adetunji Olurin. Meanwhile, ECOMOG planes have been patrolling the Liberian border with Ivory Coast, where cross border smuggling is suspected to be taking place. The border is meant to be sealed off, but according to the INQUIRER newspaper, it is in fact open, and business transactions with Charles Taylor's NPFL continue as usual. [end recording]

#### **Taylor Foresees Disarmament Without Nigerian Unit**

*AB2301143045 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] President Charles Gankay Taylor says peace and disarmament will come to Liberia in the absence of the present Nigerian unit in ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. President Taylor referred to the bombing of a civilian ambulance by Nigerian ECOMOG jet bombers on Wednesday [20 January] in the Firestone area. The president repeated that there is the need to stop fighting (?that) could lead to further sufferings on both sides.

#### **Government Says UN's Ross Mountain Not Banned**

*AB2201153593 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] The NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government has clarified that it has not banned the UN coordinator, Mr. Ross Mountain, from coming to Greater Liberia but the government says it will not accept Ross Mountain coming to Greater Liberia with empty hands. The government says it will ensure that Mr. Mountain continues his relief services to Greater Liberia rather than coming on a show visit with no relief supplies. President Charles Gankay Taylor said the UN envoy will have to operate freely by working in the interest of the Liberian people. President Taylor extended the NPRA government's condolences to the United Nations on the death of Mr. Sean Devereaux, a UN relief worker, who was killed in Somalia. Sean previously worked in Liberia.

## Nigeria

### ECOWAS Summit Postponed 'Indefinitely'

AB2201221093 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Lagos, Jan 22 (AFP)—A special summit of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] tentatively scheduled for next week in Abuja has been postponed indefinitely, an official source in the ECOWAS headquarters said Friday [22 January].

The meeting, set for January 28 and 29 in the Nigerian capital, was expected to discuss a draft for a revised treaty of the community, established in 1975.

But it was postponed because there was "no clear signal" of mandatory two-thirds of participation as required by the ECOWAS regulation, said the source in the ECOWAS information department here.

A source close to ECOWAS said the session also would have clashed with a "crucial period" when Nigeria's National Assembly will debate the proposed 1993 budget.

A three-day ECOWAS ministerial council meeting to start Monday was also postponed indefinitely, said the source. [passage omitted]

### Foreign Secretary Seeks Improved U.S. Relations

AB2301115093 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 23 Jan 93

[Text] Nigeria's foreign secretary, Chief Matthew Mbu, has expressed the hope that relations between Nigeria and the United States will improve under the administration of President Bill Clinton. He said in an interview in Washington where he attended the inauguration of the president, that he took advantage of the ceremony to make contact with the officials of the new administration on ways to broaden the foundation for friendship and improved ties between the two countries.

Chief Mbu reassured the international community that the country's transition program was moving forward as planned and that the setting up of the transition council by President Ibrahim Babangida was an interim arrangement aimed at guiding the country to a successful conclusion of the transition to a democratic rule. He restated that the determination of the Nigerian Military Government to hand over to a democratically elected civilian government on 27 August.

### Bilateral Cooperation Talks With Niger Conclude

AB2201221893 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Nigeria and Niger have concluded bilateral talks in Abuja. The chairman of Nigeria's Transitional Council, Chief Ernest Shonekan, and Niger's prime

minister, Mr. Amadou Cheiffou, were at the head of the talks. Mahamad Kudu Abubakar reports on the high points of the talks.

[Begin Abubakar recording] Specific areas of cooperation were considered in the political, economic, and educational fields. The talks also stressed the primordial necessity for ensuring peace and security in both countries in line with their interdependent and mutually supported roles.

The two leaders commended the efforts of the Nigeria-Niger joint commission towards strengthening bilateral economic cooperation and urged the commission to expedite action on all outstanding matters.

They also reaffirmed their commitment to the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] as an instrument for promoting economic integration and self-reliant development of the peoples of the subregion.

Both Chief Shonekan and the Niger Republic prime minister were received in audience by the president, General Ibrahim Babangida. Mr. Cheiffou expressed his deep appreciation to Chief Ernest Shonekan and the government and people of Nigeria for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him and his entourage. He has since left for home. [end recording]

### Senate President Calls for Japanese Investment

AB2301063093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Senate President, Dr. Iyorchia Ayu, has called on the Japanese Government to invest in viable industrial projects in Nigeria. He made the call today in his office when the Japanese ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Takanori Kazuhara, paid him a courtesy visit. Correspondent Sojuyu's report is presented by Ndamadu Sule.

[Begin Sule recording] Dr. Ayu commended the Japanese Government for the country's rapid industrial growth. He also commended the cordial relationship existing between Nigeria and Japan. Dr. Ayu expressed appreciation for the investment of Japan in Nigeria's petrochemical industries and other areas of production.

The Senate president, however, registered his concern over trade imbalance between Nigeria and Japan. He was of the view that since Nigeria imports more of non-oil products, there is need for Japan to extend her trade to Nigeria's non-oil products instead of placing her main interest on petroleum. He appealed to the Japanese Government to help Nigeria out of her external debt.

Responding, the Japanese ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Takanori Kazuhara, said he would report to the Japanese Government the request made by the Senate president. He noted with appreciation Nigeria's constitutional policy on fundamental human rights, which recognizes freedom of speech and that of the press.

The Japanese ambassador also paid similar visit on the speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Agunwa Nnaekwe, during which the speaker called for continued assistance from the Japanese Government to Nigeria, especially in the agricultural sector of our economy. [end recording]

#### **Senate President on Improving Relations With Israel**

*AB2401172093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] The president of the Senate, Dr. Iyorchia Ayu, has reaffirmed Nigeria's determination to ensure improved diplomatic relations with Israel. Dr. Ayu stated this while exchanging views with the Israeli ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Moshe Gilbo'a, in Abuja. He expressed the Federal Government's desire to maintain diplomatic relations with leading nations. The senate president hoped that Nigeria would benefit from the experience of Israel in advanced technology, commerce, and agriculture.

Earlier, Ambassador Gilbo'a described 1973, when diplomatic relations between Nigeria and Israel were broken, as one of the darkest moments in his country's history. The ambassador also paid a similar visit to the speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Agunwa Nnaekwe.

#### **Aikhomu on Asset Sharing Among New States**

*AB2301172493 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 19 Jan 93*

[Text] The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, says the major problem the present administration faced in relationship with other tiers of government was that of assets sharing between the old and newly created states. Adm. Aikhomu made the remark in Abuja today at the on-going national conference on federalism and nation building. The vice president said even when former military administrators were directed to work with former military governors of their sister states to sort out matters relating to assets sharing, the issue became [so] sensitive and volatile that the Federal Government had to intervene.

He expressed surprise that the issue was yet to be completely resolved between the states, in spite of the assets-sharing formula introduced by committees set up by the governments. He asked Nigerians to always take cognizance of the peculiarities of our circumstances and respond positively to efforts of nation building.

#### **Aikhomu Cites Improper Petrol Pricing as Loss Factor**

*AB2301172993 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 22 Jun 93*

[Text] The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, has said that the country loses 62.7 billion naira yearly through the inaccurate pricing of petrol. He was reacting

to a question on the issue during his weekly briefing with State House correspondents in Abuja. Correspondent Mohamed Lagbo reports:

[Begin recording] [Lagbo] Although the vice president said the issue of improper pricing of petrol is being looked into by the Federal Government, it is not likely that there will be any gradual or total withdrawal of the subsidy in the not too distant future.

[Aikhomu] It will be in our own interest if the price is right. We think the generality of our people would benefit. But right now, the price is wrong, the generality of our the people are not benefiting. So it is incumbent on the government to look seriously into this issue.

[Lagbo] The vice president also gave the indication that there will be no review of the revenue allocation formula within the remaining lifespan of the present administration. He said what states are agitating for is a reduction of the Federal Government's share to between 35 to 40 percent. He said this is not possible because the responsibilities of the Federal Government have not reduced.

[Aikhomu] Since the inception... [changes thought] since the civilian to take over [as heard], the money that we shared in that federation account is never less than 7.5 to 7.8 billion naira. So in effect, money is being made more available to the states. How have the states been faring? How have they managed their resources?

[Lagbo] On the situation in Liberia following the withdrawal of Senegalese troops, the vice president said consultations are going on at the top level with the view to working out modalities of filling the vacuum. [end recording]

#### **Committee on Decree 53 Submits Report 24 Jan**

*AB2501103893 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[Text] The committee set up to study Decree 53 of 1992 has submitted its report to the speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Agunwa Nnaekwe, today in Abuja. The committee recommended that the Executive should remove all clauses that may be construed to mean that the representative of the people is functionless. Taitas Kuyambana's report is presented by Ndamadu Sule.

[Sule] Receiving the report, the speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Agunwa Nnaekwe, commended the committee for a job well done.

[Begin Nnaekwe recording] Your recommendations will be seriously considered, and I can assure you that we are going to do our best to [words indistinct] those recommendations which the House will consider necessary for the proper functioning of the National Assembly. [end recording]

The committee's chairman, Mr. Okimba Bola Adegbetan, told the speaker that a thorough revision of



Decree No. 53 was done to ascertain whether or not any part of it infringes the legislative duties of the House of Assembly. The decree, he says, reserves for the National Assembly a total of 38 exclusive legislative duties as arranged in Part I. In Part II of the decree, Mr. Adegbetan says eight other items are allowed for the National Assembly to legislate upon, with the state legislative assemblies exercising some legislative powers. He further explained that of 38 legislative duties contained in Part I, 29 items are discovered to be in conflict with 29 exclusive legislative (?duties) reserved for the Executive.

### **Muslim Clashes in North Result in Deaths, Destruction**

*AB2201202793 Paris AFP in English 1935 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] Lagos, Jan 22 (AFP)—At least 60 people were killed this week in clashes between rival Moslem sects in northern Nigeria, witnesses said Friday [22 January].

A journalist who was at the scene of the fighting in Funtua, a commercial town in the Moslem-majority northern state of Katsina, said authorities had imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on the city and that order had been restored by Friday. [passage omitted]

"The town is now in complete darkness and it is also completely cut off from all telecommunication links with the outside world as a result of destruction of electricity and telecommunications installations in the city," the journalist said by telephone.

The violence erupted Tuesday when members of a Moslem fundamentalist sect known as Kalakato clashed with another Moslem sect, the Almajiri. The exact reason for the fighting was not immediately known. [passage omitted]

Katsina Governor Alhaji Saidu Barda and his deputy Alhaji Abdullahi Garba Aminci visited Friday the scene of some of the worst fighting in the Bayan Dutse neighborhood of Funtua, a Kalakato stronghold, where at least 30 persons were killed, the source said.

Twenty-five other people were killed at the town's main market and three died elsewhere, the journalist said, quoting witnesses.

The office of the local police commander was destroyed along with a telecommunications office, the electricity office, the market and other government building, he said.

The police said they were still compiling reports on the riots but confirmed that two policemen had been killed, he said.

### **Calm Returns to Funtua**

*AB2401102093 Paris AFP in English 1917 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] Lagos, Jan 23 (AFP) - The governor responsible for the northern Nigerian town of Funtua has urged a return to business-as-usual after two days of bloody riots between rival Moslem sects in which at least 60 people were killed.

The Governor of Katsina state, Saidu Barda, said calm had now returned to the city, but he did not say if the dusk-to-dawn curfew, imposed after Tuesday's and Wednesday's clashes, had been lifted, the official New Nigerian newspaper reported Saturday [23 January].

The violence broke out when members of the Moslem fundamentalist sect known as Kalakato clashed with the Almajiri sect.

The Kalakato is an off-shoot of a fanatical Moslem movement called the Maitatsines whose riots in the northern Kano state in October 1980 left hundreds of deaths and provoked a military crack-down.

Government sources put this week's death toll at more than 60, including two police officers, but local sources spoke of at least 150 dead and more than 100 wounded.

### **Commentary Views Banning of Chemical Weapons**

*AB2501144993 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1030 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[Commentary by Isola Dada]

[Text] For three days last week, representatives of many countries were in Paris to sign the Convention on chemical weapons. The Convention seeks to control the manufacture and the use of chemical products. But, the real sense of it seeks to ban completely the manufacture and use of chemical weapons in any warfare. It also addressed stockpiling and on-the-spot inspection. The foundation for the Convention was the United Nations General Assembly in November last year, which unanimously adopted the resolution banning chemical weapons. The adoption of the Convention however came after 20 years of negotiations. This underlines the importance the international community attaches to the horrendous destruction chemical weapons are capable of wroughting [as heard] on mankind.

More than 100 countries indicated their willingness to abide by the Convention, and over two-thirds of member countries of the United Nations will be required to sign the Convention before it comes into effect. Nigeria, as one of the supporters of the Convention, was one of the countries that signed the Paris Convention. The significance of last week's symbolic ceremony in the French capital lies in the resolve of the international community to tackle one of mankind's deadly means of self-destruction. Its smooth passage by the General Assembly

is a testimony to the end of the Cold War, for in an era of Cold War, ideological differences could have come into play to prolong its adoption.

People all over are generally opposed to the development and use of chemical weapons because of their capability to cause both immediate and slow death. They destroy human beings and plants. Chemical weapons also have the capability to make their (?detention) impossible for a long period of time in an affected area, and their effects linger on their victims for long if not for life. Consequently, the use of chemical weapons anywhere in the globe has always attracted worldwide condemnation. It was for this reason that the Americans were strongly criticized when they were suspected of using chemical weapons during the Vietnam War. Similarly, allegations by Iran that Iraq was using chemical weapons during the Iran-Iraq War, caused concern all over the world.

One major characteristic of chemical weapons that is a source of worry to many countries like Nigeria is the danger posed by waste from chemical weapons manufacture as arises from the dangerous effect of its toxic nature. Some years ago, an Italian company secretly dumped some toxic waste in Koko, near Warri, in Delta State of Nigeria. The anger which the event caused in Nigeria was quite understandable. The after effect of the dumped waste, months after its removal, is a reminder that chemical weapons and its by-product toxic waste, are enemies of mankind. It can only be hoped that those who at present stockpile the weapons in their arsenal will, in the true spirit of the Paris Convention, destroy this agent of destruction.

### Sierra Leone

#### Captain Strasser Congratulates Clinton 22 Jan

AB2201205393 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000  
GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] The chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council and head of state, Captain Valentine E.M. Strasser, has sent a congratulatory message to Mr. William Clinton on his assumption of office as President of the United States of America. The message reads:

Mr. President, on your assumption of the high office of President of the United States of America, allow me to extend to you personally, and to Mrs. Hillary Clinton as well, the heartiest congratulations from the Government and people of Sierra Leone.

It is my fervent hope that under your administration, the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries will be further strengthened to our mutual benefit.

### Togo

#### Ministry Says Demonstrators To Face Severe Punishment

AB2201134093 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230  
GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] We open this newscast with this information note from the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security:

The suburb of Nyekonakpoe in Lome, our capital, has been undergoing high tension since yesterday following unfounded rumors of a threat to Monsignor Kpodzro's life. Young militiamen, mobilized under the circumstance, put up roadblocks in the area and formed a human shield around the bishop's residence.

Furthermore, it should be pointed out that since yesterday, the French high school has been the target of constant attacks and acts of vandalism by these demonstrators who are manipulated by some obscure forces for their political ends. Some of these demonstrators, who are not hesitating to extort money from the high school authorities and the French security services, should stop these acts of sabotage that do not honor our country, which maintains longstanding friendly and cooperative relations with France.

These demonstrators and their leaders are hereby reminded that the state will not yield to these acts of blackmail and intimidation. Any demonstrator who is caught red-handed by the public security forces shall be severely punished in accordance with the existing laws. The minister of territorial administration and security wants to remind the public that it is through calm and security that we can find satisfactory solutions to the crisis through which our dear country is passing.

#### French, German Mission Arrives for Talks

AB2501102693 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600  
GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] The joint French-German mission arrived in our country yesterday. It includes Mr. Marcel Debarge, the French minister delegate for cooperation and development, and Mr. Helmut Schaefer, the German secretary of state for foreign affairs. The two ministers are expected to arrive today in Piya, birthplace of the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, who will receive them there. They will also hold talks with several Togolese political officials.

The French cooperation and development minister was met on arrival at Lome Airport yesterday morning by several important personalities including the Togolese foreign minister, Mr. Natchaba Fambare Ouattara, and the French ambassador to Togo, Mr. Gaussot. Mr. Debarge defined the objective of their visit to Lome:

[Begin Debarge recording] The object of the visit is, somehow, to assess the relations between France, Germany, and Togo, with assistance as the primary concern. We are not here to [words indistinct] so that this country, which has made a lot of achievements, can live as a democratic country and France is prepared to assist in this direction. This is all we can say about our visit. We shall have the opportunity to meet the various Togolese authorities as well as representatives of the opposition, with the aim of making constructive suggestions. [end recording]

Mr. Schaefer, the German secretary of state for foreign affairs also arrived yesterday evening. He was met at about 1945 at the Lome-Tokoin International Airport by several personalities including Togolese Foreign Minister Natchaba Ouattara and His Excellency the German ambassador to Togo, Mr. Steck.

**French Politician Encourages Democratic Leadership**  
*AB2401101593 Paris AFP in English 2126 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] Lome, Jan 23 (AFP) - A leading French opposition politician warned Saturday [23 January] that France should not become "a kind of rescue service for basket-case dictators" in Africa.

Alain Madelin, deputy president of France's Republican Party, told a press conference here during a short one-day visit that "those who oppose democracy should not count on the friendship or the support of France".

Madelin's remarks appeared to counter those of another leading French right-wing politician, Charles Pasqua, who last month visited Togo and assured General Gnassingbe Eyadema, head of state for the past 26 years, of his "admiration". [passage omitted]

Madelin declared his "admiration for the democrats" in Togo and Africa, and said that "those who expect to find in Paris next spring (when the right-of-centre parties hope to return to power in France) support in holding back the trend to democracy in Togo are making a mistake".

"My country would not be my country if it became a kind of rescue service for basket-case dictators", he said.

Madelin briefly met the transitional prime minister Joseph Koffigoh, the president of the provisional parliament Monsignor Philippe Kpodzro and other opposition figures. He said he had not asked to meet Eyadema.



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